Gleichen Call

SIXTEENTH YEAR NO. 33 — GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15 1922 — Subscription $2.00 a Year

INTERESTING BOARD OF TRADE MEETING

Although the attendance was not large quite an interesting meeting of the Gleichen Board of Trade was held Monday evening with President Geo. Matthews in the chair.

The committee appointed to interview the Town Council concerning a supply of free water and a feed place for farmers reported that at the time they visited the council they did not receive great encouragement, but immediately after the council bought a new pump and secured water and ample feed room at the east end of the town, and one member stated he had counted up to 125 horses there in one day, which fact it is contended shows the committee accomplished some real good work.

The road committee reported that the Provincial government was now doing splendid work in gravelling the road south of town across the Indian Reserve to the Bow River bridge, and if the weather holds good may be able to complete the work this fall.

A letter from the department made it appear that at Edmonton the placing of a ferry was not as urgent as some other work the department was requested to carry on in the province. In this respect it was determined to ask the department to have an inspection made, and take the matter up with Mr. J. C. Buchany, M. L. A., and the Arrowood U. F. A., the latter having requested the Board to assist in this amtter.

The delegate appointed to meet the Red Cross committee not being present to report no action was taken in regard to that society.

It was decided to affiliate with the Provincial Boards of Trade and the secretary instructed to pay the membership fee for each paid up member of the Gleichen Board.

The subject of membership and the interest taken in the Board by the members was discussed at length, and steps taken to collect from all in arrears, it being the unanimous opinion that it was more desirable to have active members rather than merely paid, and that a small band of enthusiastic workers is much better than a large membership of half-hearted ones.

It was decided to hold no meeting in December as there was too much going on in town, but make the January meeting a record one if possible, when officers for the coming year will be considered, a nominating committee being duly appointed.

There was considerable discussion over the necessity of providing a skating rink for the children and hockey boys, and offers made to turn out and grade and repair the rink. Finally a committee was appointed to see what others interested were prepared to do, with the understanding that the Board members could be depended upon to answer a call to do their share of the work at any time.

OPERA HOUSE NEWS

In the Gleichen Opera House this week will be a variety of entertainment and education.

On Wednesday evening at 8:30 p. m. Mr. Garland, our Ottawa representative will address a public meeting. As citizens and voters it behoves every man and woman to be on hand and learn from first-hand source just what is taking place at Ottawa.

On Friday night of this week, Nov. 17th, the Oddfellows are giving their first annual dance at which a good time is expected.

Saturday night the regular movie night will be occupied with an excellent film starring Dorothy Dalton in "The Woman Who Walked Alone." It is a stirring story of Boers and British aristocracy, and Miss Dalton has an admirable role to portray. You will remember Miss Dalton as "Polly" in "Pools Paradise" three weeks ago. Popular prices of 35c. and 15c. on Saturday night.

The Ladies Auxiliary of St. Victor's Church will hold a whist drive in the G. W. V. A. Hall, Tuesday, November 28, commencing at 8:30. A delightful lunch will be served. Everyone is cordially welcome. Admission 50c.

The work of getting the curling rink in shape for curling is finished and all that is now necessary is to get Jack Frost busy. Surely some Scot is on speaking terms with the gentleman.

GLEICHEN COUNCIL AND ATTORNEY GENERAL SETTLE POLICE QUESTION

The following letter received by Mayor Hyndman from the Department of the Attorney General fully explains itself, and the ratepayers of Gleichen will be glad to know that the Town Council has been successful in handling the subject in so efficient a manner as to eleminate the expense of hiring a policeman. Now, everyone be good and save your money.

"The Minister is very pleased to be informed that your council and citizens generally are behind him in the matter of enforcement of the Liquor Act, and that if necessary, an additional officer to assist Constable Hammick will be appointed by your town.

"There is good reason to believe that a few men in your community (and in this respect you are not alone) are not only violating the law, but making threats of what will happen to the officers of the department if they continue to perform their puty, You will, I trust, cause it to be made known in as public a manner as possible that the Provincial Police Officers,, as well as any appointed by your town, will be protected at any cost in the exercise of their duty, and that anyone interfering with or obstructing them in their work will be vigorously prosecuted."

Yours truly,
A. G. BROWNLEE.
Deputy Attorney General.

BLACKFOOT M. D. ELECTORS MEETING SATURDAY NOV. 18

A public meeting of the electors of Blackfoot Municipal District, No. 218, will be held in the Masonic Hall, next Saturday afternoon, November 18th at 2 o'clock, to discuss the affairs of the municipality. The meeting is called by Reeve F. Daw on request of a petition of the ratepayers.

It appears there are a number of questions the ratepayers are anxious to ask and the meeting promises to be quite interesting and a big attendance is expected.

RED CROSS DRIVE GRAND SUCCESS

The Red Cross membership drive proved a real success in Gleichen, but as there are still many who wish to contribute to this worthy cause the list is still open and next issue we expect to publish a list of those contributing, also a financial statement when the work is completed. It is a worthy cause that everyone should support to the best of their ability.

Dates for the membership enrolment and finance campaign of the Alberta Division Canadian Red Cross, have been extended throughout the province to admit of the canvass being made in districts where it was impossible to arrange for the campaign during the official membership week. Districts which have not been able to organize their enrolment, will be allowed until December 15th to complete the drive, states a letter from the Calgary headquarters. In Calgary the canvassers met with great success. In many cases people were not prepared to join when the workers called, but those citizens invariably called at the local office of the Society in order to join. One man wanted to know what the Red Cross was doing and when the secretary briefly outlined the work to him, he made a $10 donation.

Information received from various sources indicates that although money is scarce, the people of the province are doing their best to give support to the Red Cross, and there is a very widespread realization of the good work which is being done by the society.

CHURCH CIRCLE SALE DEC. 2

The Ladies of the Union Church Circle intend holding one of their ever popular sales on Saturday, Dec. 2nd, at 3 p.m., in the G. W. V. A. Hall. The sale will consist of fancy and useful aprons, handkerchiefs, collars and cuff sets, bags, camisoles children's dresses, dolls and many other beautiful articles too numerous to mention, but all suitable for Xmas. gifts, at reasonable prices

There will be the usual home-cooking and afternoon tea, also a fish pond for the children.

22 HORSES HAUL OVER 800 BUSHELS

The friendly rivalry among the teamsters to drive the biggest bunch horses and haul the biggest loads began into town continues, and who can say where it will end?

Last Thursday Joe Witham brought in a load of 7.2 bushels and ten sands, driving 22 horses and hauling six wagons.

On Monday he beat his own record by bringing in a little over 802 bushels with the same outfit.

Joe is assisted by Walter James as brakeman, and now is decorated for a whole first section of a railway train, with green flags on the lead team trimmed with chimes across the lames and red flags on the last wagon but last not fully decided to run opposition to the C. P. R.

There is one thing about these drivers that is quite noticeable and the little fellows who hardly small out fits might well take note of. In driving into town there are some very sharp turns to be made, as at the elevator corner, where the wagons were making that turn the lead team was turning at the same time in front of the Palace Hotel. It was necessary to stop and carefully guide the teams, but the driver accomplished all this without any unnecessary howling and no swearing or mean language. He talked to his horse and it was pretty to see the animals step over the chains and pull nearly opposite to the others at his command. The ladies can all come out to see the fine points in driving without fear of being shocked, for the good drivers may be counted upon to be gentlemen and have their horses properly trained.

The streets are lined with people when these big outfits pull in and in fact many are heard to remark where do all the people come from?

"Slim" Moorehouse is scheduled to bring in 24 horses for Glen House and is expected daily.

Thus the rivalry goes on. Of course, it is largely for the sport the boys are driving the big outfits as no one contends that it is profitable, most arguing that 12 to 16 horses will pull more per animal.

HOME TALENT PLAY, AUCTION SALE AND DANCE, NOV. 24

The play entitled "The Old Maid's Association" now being planned by the Gleichen U.F.W.A. promises to be the main feature of the evening's entertainment, and well worth the price of admission (also). Remember the date is Friday, Nov. 24th at 8 p.m., in the Gleichen Opera House. The price of admission is $1.00, which includes the entertainment, the auction sale, supper and dance. Children from 10 to 16 years of age 50 cents admission.

Your attention is drawn to Alberta Government's "Thrift Way Savings Certificates" advertisement in this issue of the Call.

ARMISTICE BANQUET GREAT SUCCESS

The second annual Armistice banquet given by the Ladies Auxiliary to the G. W. V. A., to the returned men, their wives and mothers was held in the Veterans Hall, Gleichen, on Friday evening, November 10, at 7:30 o'clock. Covers were laid for 117 and almost all the places were filled. Rev. Canon Cornish having said grace, the whole assembly advanced in a frontal attack on the good things spread before them, and the ladies are assured of the excellence of the excellence of their cooking by the manner in which the goose, turkeys, chickens, etc., disappeared form view

The inner man having being satisfied, the following program was given:

The G. W. V. A. silent toast.
"The King".
Opening remarks by the chairman
Speech by Mrs. Lewis, president of the Ladies Auxiliary to the G. W. V. A.
Piano solo by Comrade J. Eglese.
Speech by Rev. Canon Cornish.
Community songs.
Guitar solo by Comrade Dr. Wright.
Song by Major Lewis.
Speech by Mrs. Michael, representing the Red Cross Association.
Community singing.
Toast: "Our Town," the best town in Canada, replied to by Mr. T. H. Beach, representing Gleichen Memorial Committee.
Piano and guitar duet by Comrades J. Eglese and Dr. Wright.
Speech by Mr. Cuthbert., representing Gleichen Board of Trade.
Speech by Mrs. Brown, representing Gleichen Women's Institute.
Song, "Comrade" by Major Lewis.
Community singing.

A most enjoyable evening was brought to a close by singing "O! Canada" and the National Anthem.

Major Lewis, secretary of the G. W.V.A., acting as chairman and in his opening remarks stated he felt highly honored by being selected for the second time by his comrades to act as chairman and of being permitted to extend the greeting of this branch to the various organizations of Gleichen. The Great War Veterans had passed through a very strenuous year financially, but thanks to the Ladies Auxiliary and various public bodies of Gleichen we had weathered the storm. Gleichen is to be congratulated for the fine spirit in which her citizens rallied to our support in all the social functions the veterans put on to make money. The relief funds were drawn upon heavily this year by the unemployed comrades and he was glad that they were in a position to be of some assistance to them.

"This week is Red Cross Week," he said, "and I ask that every returned soldier will see to it that he becomes a member. We all know the many comforts we received from the Red Cross while 'over there' and we owe the Red Cross a debt of gratitude that we can never repay."

In referring to the Near East crisis he said he was highly gratified to read in The Veteran the number of branches that had volunteered their services in case of trouble, and this from the men who were singing lustly three or four years ago, "When I get my civvy clothes on, No more soldiering for me."

It shows the world that the Canadian soldier is a worthy member of the British fighting force and is true to British Army traditions. He thanked the various ladies organizations for the book range they purchased for the branch and said he was sorry that Mr. E. J. Garland, M. P. was not with them as he wished to thank him on behalf of the branch for the able manner in which he supported the motion for the appointment of a Royal Commission on pensions and rehabilitation.

Before sitting down he said, "I wish to thank the Ladies Auxiliary for their co-operation and support and for the excellent banquet given tonight. Madam President and members of the of the Ladies Auxiliary, I thank you all for your many kindnesss to us."

There is said to be first-class material for a hockey team in Gleichen this winter. All that is required is a little lumber and a lot of grading, mixed with enthusiasm to have a real good time this winter. Who will take the lead?

The Call from now to Jan. 1st 1924 for $2.

ARROWOOD NEWS

The Ladies Aid of Bow Valley Church will hold a bazaar in the Arrowood School on Saturday, November 18th, commencing at 4 o'clock. Supper will be served at 6 o'clock.

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Don Beagle is quite ill with pneumonia.

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Forest Kemper recently received some registered Durocs from Millet.

• • •

M. C. Miller and family left for a new home in the States last Wednesday.

• • •

H. R. Bennett and family are our latest arrivals to take up residence in town.

• • •

Cecil Culp is attending the Government technical school in Calgary at present.

• • •

Meri Robison is to spend this winter upon the farm, leaving Everett Brubaker in charge of his blacksmith shop.

• • •

Twelve horse, sixteen horse,, twenty horse and twenty-two horse teams and a thirty horse team under preparation. Who wins!

• • •

Gaylen Jones is death on coyotes. He has tied seven scalps to his belt in the last few weeks. Hurrah, for Jones!

• • •

Time to think of skating. Mervim Morton was in Arrowood Friday scaling about a plow, scraper, etc., to put in a rink.

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The Ladies Aid met with Mrs. J. S. Culp last Thursday. It is said that the ladies are almost ready to hold their bazaar.

• • •

Elmer and Kenneth Lyle were home from Normal School in Calgary to spend Thanksgiving with their home-folks. They expressed themselves as quite busy with school work and outside activities.

The Arrowood township is getting to have quite a population. New houses have lately been erected and others moved in. About fifty people live here now and more are moving in right along, so it is now for us to locate the mayor's office in the centre of the town before all the choice sites are bought up.

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The Consolidated School has been greatly lessened in attendance for sometime on account of the whooping cough, but the great wave seems passed and his greater number are now coming back to school. Some have had rather bad attacks and cannot fully recover for sometime.

VETERANS OBSERVE DECORATION DAY

The G. W. V. A. held their annual decoration day parade on Saturday, November 11th, when members of the local branch, and returned men of the district marched to the Soldiers Memorial accompanied by Rev. Canon H. G. Stocken and Rev. Canon, F. C. Cornish. Rev. Canon Cornish officiated at the religious ceremony and punctually at 11 o'clock, Lieut. R. Moodie, C. A. F., deposited a wreath the poppies on the memorial, the "Last Post" being sounded by Mr. McMullen The party then marched to the cemetery where a brief religious ceremony was held and a poppy spray placed on the grave of Comrade McLean.

As requested the business men in town closed up their stores, etc., and there was a good attendance of townspeople present at the ceremony as well as quite a number from the surrounding country.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Morning Prayer (Cluny) 11:30 a.m.
Sunday School ..... 2:30p.m.
Evening prayer ..... 7:30 p.m.

The sure way to make a success of a skating rink in Gleichen is build a good one, but as financing is difficult just now why not spend a good lot of real work—there's plenty going to waste hereabouts.

NOTICE

TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS

IN THE ESTATE of William Brown, late of Queenstown, in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named William Brown, who died on the 9th day of October, 1921, are required to file with the undersigned by the 4th day of January, 1923, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to his knowledged.

Dated at Gleichen, Alberta, this 13th day of November, A.D. 1922.

L. S. CUTLER,
Careland, Alberta.
Solicitor for Administrator.
Henry L.....

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Canada's Interest In Europe

For many generations back the people of Canada and the United States with but few exceptions held the view that they were but little concerned in the affairs of Europe and that what nations and people there might or might not do was of little importance to the residents of North America. Of course, men of affairs and those engaged in international trade and finance were better informed, but the great mass of people gave little heed to European quarrels and economics, except as matters of news appearing in the papers.

The Great War breaking with startling suddenness in 1914 was a rude awakening, and the humblest and most remote home on this continent was made to realize that the human family was one after all, and that what deeply affected the people in Europe was the immediate concern of all. Not merely during the war years but since the Armistice that lesson has been painfully impressed upon our people. True, a certain school of political thought in the United States still seeks to maintain the old traditional policy of American aloofness from all participation in European politics and affairs, and they were powerful enough politically to keep the United States out of the League of Nations, and also strong enough to foist upon the big Republic a renewed declaration and tariff policy calculated to shut out as far as possible all foreign goods.

The more observant, far-seeing, and best informed people realize, however, that in these modern times of instantaneous communication and means of rapid transportation, no nation can live solely unto itself. In matters of trade, for example, it is now recognized that not only must production and consumption be fairly balanced in a country in order to maintain a condition of prosperity, but that there must be an economic equilibrium maintained throughout the world. Production and consumption must go together if the balance is to be kept right.

Business goes well when the various productive elements are properly balanced. And when different kinds of things are produced in right proportions. A great producing country is also a great consuming country if its equilibrium is maintained, but the substantial over-development or serious injury of any great industry throws the whole thing out of gear, and then depression and demoralization follow.

The world is suffering from such a situation today, because, on the whole, less is being produced than before the war, but there is a relative over-production of farm products and raw materials. This is due, not to conditions in America, but because of the fact that Europe, the world's great manufacturing centre before the war, and the world's great market for farm products and raw materials, has partially withdrawn from her pre-war position. She is turning out very much less of manufactured goods than before the war. She is consequently unable to buy raw materials and farm products in normal volume from the United States and Canada. As a result there is depression not only in Europe but on this continent. We are, therefore, vitally interested in a revival of normal conditions in Europe and in everything that helps or retards it.

It is reasonable to expect improvement in Canada, even without improvement in Europe. This country, with its diversified industries, its wealth of resources, its great producing and consuming power, with its sound credit system, and its highly intelligent people, must force ahead, and there is, therefore, no occasion for pessimism or lack of courage. None the less, we cannot have satisfactory business or anything approaching real prosperity until Europe is decidedly on the mend. We are part and parcel of a great world economic system, and distress anywhere reacts on us.

Under these conditions there are those in Canada, as the enactment of the recent high tariff demonstrates there are many in the United States, who believe that a remedy is partly to be found in tariff enactments designed to protect ourselves. Statements made recently by a leading economist before the Missouri Bankers Association have a bearing on this subject and are worthy of being quoted as emphasizing how vitally interested Canadians ought to be in the rehabilitation of Europe. Warning United States' farmers not to be misled into thinking that a protective tariff is going to benefit them, this student of economics said:

"Prices of wheat and cotton and hogs and other articles are determined, not in the domestic market, but in the great world market. Canadian wheat competes with American wheat quite as effectively at Liverpool as it does at Chicago, and with Chicago and Liverpool in cable communication a delivery of Canadian wheat at Liverpool will break the price at Chicago quite as effectively as if it came directly to Chicago. It does no good to keep Argentine wheat out of New York if that Argentine wheat can come to Liverpool and so limit the market for American wheat in Liverpool."

Which only goes to show how interdependent all countries are, whether of Europe or America. Instead of fearing an inflow of goods from Europe to America, this economist declares it would be the most welcome thing that could come about, because a revival of manufacturing industry in Europe would immediately create a demand for the raw materials of all other countries, resulting in a revival, not in one country alone but in all agricultural and raw material producing countries. With such a revival their capacity to absorb manufactured goods would increase.

At the present time with farmers and producers of raw materials unable to sell on profitable terms, they are also unable to buy in normal quantity. As Europe at present can only pay for farm products and raw materials with manufactured goods, we must accept such payment for our surplus products for export. The conclusion cannot, therefore, be escaped that, if a vigorous revival in Europe could be induced with a resultant revival on the part of our farmers and producers of raw materials, our domestic market for finished manufactures would also rapidly expand, and our own manufacturers would be much better off sharing an expanding market with European competitors, and would sell more goods and make larger profits, than they will by having a stagnant market exclusively to themselves.

German Coal Output Drops

Decrease Ascribed to Reduced Number of Working Days

Coal production in the Ruhr district of Germany during June amounted to 7,078,561 tons, as compared with 8,031,951 tons in May, and with 9,558,285 in June, 1913. Average daily production had fallen from 385,641 in June of the pre-war year to 310,514 last May and to 298,036 in June. The decrease from the earlier months is ascribed to the reduced number of working days, the average daily production of June being about 12,800 tons lower than in May and 35,800 less than in March.

Postponing Old Age

Work Hard, Play Hard, Rest Hard Is Good Rule

Six veteran New Yorkers the other evening discussed "Old Times and New" in the town hall of the city. Every one of the speakers sounded the note of optimism. Dr. Lyman Abbott at 85, Dr. Stephen Smith at 94, Maj. Putnam at 77, Dr. Simon Baruch at 81, Henry Holt at 81 and Dr. C. H. Parkhurst at 78, all emphasized the improvement in health and morals and general living conditions in the last half century. Through their long years they have been too busy to brood and indulge in "moods" and their hopefulness of spirit has helped to keep their bodies in tune. Once survive the perils of childhood, the thing to do is to exercise reasonable care in the manner of living, and work hard, play hard and rest hard. The result will be a postponement of senility and a vast enlargement of the enjoyment and profits of life.

A Hundred Dollars Worth For Thirty-Five Cents

When you are awakened from a sound sleep by Cramps, when without a moment's warning pain springs upon you, it is then you realize what reality pay a hundred dollars for the quick relief you could secure from a thirty-five cent bottle of trusty old Nerviline. Nothing like Nerviline to relieve cramps, stomach troubles, colds and kindred ills. Nothing better for Neuralgia, and the chest and sore throat. The price of Nerviline is thirty-five cents, no more, no less, in all stores where medicines are sold.

Aluminum Long Hidden

The earth is one-thirteenth aluminum, yet this most abundant of all metals was scarcely more than a curiosity in the industrial world of twenty-five years ago.

THE WAY TO BE WELL

Good Health Maintained Through Rich, Red Blood

There are many men and women who, every little while, have spells of weakness, during which time they are little better than invalids; yet at other times they feel very well. Why does their health fluctuate so?

In the case of men worry and overstrained nerves are usually responsible for their state of unfitness and inability to face the ordinary daily life.

As for women, her back aches, she is dizzy with sick headaches, and she has disabling pains in the side. The only real health is all-the-year-round health; and the secret of it is good, red blood and plenty of it. One way to keep the blood in good condition is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. There is scarcely a nook or cranny in Canada where someone will not be found who will tell you the benefit they have had through the use of these pills. It is the testimony of those through the improved condition of health their strengthen and tone up the nerves of worried, enfeebled men and women, and at the same time have given new vigor to pale, delicate girls and thin weedy boys. The value of these pills in all run-down conditions is shown by the statement of Mrs. Lawrence Brown, Walton, N.S., who says:—"When I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was in a weak, bloodless and nervous condition suffering from all the depressing symptoms that accompany this run-down state of health. I had taken much medicine but it did not do me any good, and as I had a family of small children, I was much discouraged. Then reading about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I decided to try them, and I can honestly say that I feel these pills have saved me from prolonged misery. My health is now good, and I now keep the pills in the house for use as a family medicine."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Tragedy of Loneliness

One of the great absurdities of civilization is the fact that on every hand men and women are slowly dying of the cancer of the soul known as loneliness. There is something awesome but magnificent about the loneliness of a mid-ocean. There is something terrible but inspiring in the loneliness of a mountain top. But loneliness in the midst of a crowd is one of the most dreadful tragedies to which humanity is heir.—London Daily Express.

It has **Many Qualities**—The man who possesses a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is armed against many ills. It will relieve a cough, break a cold, prevent sore throat; it will reduce the swelling from a sprain, relieve the most persistent sores and will speedily heal cuts and contusions. It is a medicine chest in itself.

From Past Experience

"If you go first," said the wife, "you'll wait for me on the other shore, won't you?"

"I suppose so, dear," he sighed. "I've never gone anywhere yet where I didn't have to wait for you."

Says She Hasn't Felt So Well In Years

Mrs. Margaret Winton, highly esteemed resident of 719 Tenth Ave., West, Calgary, Alberta, pays glowing tribute to Tanlac for the wonderful appetite, perfect digestion and splendid health she now enjoys.

"I just can't say or do enough," she stated recently, "to show my appreciation of Tanlac for what it has done for me. Almost a year ago my appetite failed and my stomach became so disordered that nothing agreed with me. After every meal I would have severe pains in the left of my stomach and bloat so badly I could scarcely draw a good breath. I ate so little and had digestion so bad that nearly all my strength and energy left me. My nerves were a wreck, too, and I could never get a good night's sleep.

"When I began taking Tanlac I was so run-down that I simply had to drag myself through the day and my housework was a dreadful burden to me. I also suffered with dull headaches and felt unfit for anything. But since taking Tanlac everything is different. I have a wonderful appetite, perfect digestion, and am enjoying splendid health. In fact, I have not felt so strong and well in years as I do now. Tanlac has my hearty thanking praise."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

Had Splendid View Of Sun's Eclipse

Astronomers Highly Pleased at Success of Photographic Plate

The astronomers had a splendid view of the solar eclipse from Woolal, near Broome, Australia, according to a despatch to the London Daily from Perth. The sky was cloudless, and the observations were most successful. The United States expedition at Wooal, headed by Prof. W. W. Campbell, Director of Lick Laboratory, saw a corona 40,000 miles wide, from which four long streamers of light shot forth, one extending 2,500,000 miles from the sun's centre, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Melbourne. The duration of the totality of the eclipse was four seconds shorter, and began fifteen seconds later than had been predicted.

The United States astronomers are said to be highly pleased at the success of the photographic plate, taken with the purpose of verifying Einstein's theory of relativity, namely, the bending path of a ray of light in its passage through the sun's gravitational field.

Peat For Commercial Use

Peat Beds in Canada Cover 37,000 Square Miles

Following a visit to the Canadian Government Peat Plant at Alfred, Ontario, Honorable Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines, is of the opinion that peat is rapidly becoming a commercial fact. He states that a high grade auxiliary fuel is now being turned out at the plant. Scientific tests have shown, Mr. Stewart stated, that 1.5 tons of peat is equal in heating value to a ton of anthracite. While not recommended for use in the furnaces in the coldest weather, it is good enough for use in the fall and spring months. It cannot be surpassed for use in kitchen ranges and in fireplaces.

The total area overlain by peat in Canada, is estimated at 37,000 square miles, of which 12,000 square miles of an average depth of 6 feet are in Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. The Mines Branch Department of the Canadian Federal Government, claim that seven bogs within shipping distance of Toronto are estimated to be capable of producing 24,000,000 tons of fuel, and seven bogs in the vicinity of Montreal and Ottawa could provide 25,000,000 tons.

To Remove Scorch Marks

Scorch marks on cotton or linen goods will yield to an application of salt and lemon juice. Cut a slice of lemon, moisten a little salt with the juice, and rub this over the scorch. Rinse with cold water, and, if necessary, repeat the process. Dry in the sun, or expose to the fresh air, for half an hour.

Long Distance Aerial Flight

Plan Aerial Race Around Edge of Civilized World For Next Year

Although planned as a pioneering flight, something in the nature of an aerial race around the edge of the civilized world will take place next year, possibly in the spring, according to Col. L. E. Broome, noted British aviator. He has completed arrangements for the flight between Canada and Japan, and has a complete map for the guidance of the aviators, with data on air harborage, trade winds, ocean conditions, fog and wind forecasts and storm actions.

Col. Broome predicts that three, if not more, machines will attempt the flight, which is being arranged by a syndicate of wealthy Old Country aeronauts for love of the sport and in the interests of aviation in general.

The Broome party, it is planned, will fly from London, going through France and the Near East over the route followed by Major Blake, who was recently forced to abandon his world flight because of illness.

It is probable that the affair will be turned into a race, though that would be regretted, stated Col. Broome. The Air Ministry is likely to be represented, as well as one or more of the British aircraft manufacturers.

Perhaps a widow finds it easy to get married again because she doesn't expect perfection in a man.

Several Forms of Sugar

Many varieties of sugars exist, cane sugar, maple and beet. Falling these we have corn sugar under the name of glucose or dextrose, and the same in vegetables, fruits and honey. In a brownish powder we find it on prunes or raisins.

Lactose or milk sugar is another principal sugar, although it will never fill an important place in commerce. It exists in cow's milk, and plays an important part in nutrition.

Tennyson's Son

Lord Tennyson, the son of the great Victorian poet, celebrated his seventieth birthday recently. For many years he acted as his father's private secretary, and later wrote his father's life. During the war he lost his wife and two sons, Harold and Aubrey. His eldest son captained the Test team against Australia three times in 1921. Lord Tennyson has been Deputy-Governor of the Isle of Wight since 1913.

Beware of the man who insists upon giving you his word of honor. From an honest man it is superfluous, and from a rascal it is perfectly useless.

The Boy Scout movement originated in England.

W. J. HUNTINGFORD

Editor and Proprietor of the Star, Wainwright, Alberta, who has been connected with the newspaper business in Western Canada for about 20 years, having owned and published papers at different times in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Mr. Huntingford is immediate past president of the Alberta Press Association, and was prominent at the joint convention of the Alberta Press Association and B.C. and Yukon Press Association held recently at Vernon, B.C. Mr. Huntingford gave unsparing of his time in the interests of the many newspaper men attending the Convention. The Convention was one of the most successful yet held.

The 1923 joint convention of newspaper men will be held at Jasper, Alberta.

Many have been relieved of corns by Holloway's Corn Remover. It has a power of its own that will be found effective.

Whales Found on English Farm

May Have Ascended Small Stream With Outlet to the Sea

Farm hands digging celery on a farm near Peterborough, England, recently came upon the skeletons of two whales, dating back, it is supposed, 10,000 to 12,000 years. The whales were lying side by side under the peat, and just embedded in the clay. It is conjectured that many thousand years ago these whales, and perhaps others, swam up a creek, when the wash came further inland, and got caught at the top of a spring tide in a place where they were unable to turn. Another theory has been advanced, though it is rather far-fetched: Some years ago a prehistoric boat was dug up in the same field, and the suggestion has been made that the crew of the boat was hunting the whales at that particular period.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

800 Miles Under a Train

When the international express train from Warraw stopped at Guillemins station, Liege, a young man, worn out with fatigue, was found under one of the carriages. He said:

"I am a Pole. I wanted to come to Belgium to work, and as I had no money I decided to slow myself away under one of the carriages and make the journey for nothing."

The distance from Warraw to Liege is about 800 miles.—London, Eng., News.

Small Percentage

It is said that only 20 per cent. of graduates from agricultural colleges till the soil, the balance preferring the professional classes. What seems to be a primary need is more overalls and less white collars.—Hamilton Spectator.

When spectacles were first introduced it was considered fashionable to wear them even by people who were not in the least near-sighted.

The ancient walls of China are being used for rock quarries in road building.

New Barnardo's Home Base

Establishment of a Home in Toronto is Announced

The fifty-sixth annual report of Barnardo's Homes, issued from the head office in London, records, among the latest important additions to the homes abroad, the establishment of a new base in Toronto. More than 500 of the best boys and girls connected with Barnardo's homes were sent to Canada during the year, making a total of close to 27,000 in Canada.

Australia has stepped into line as a competitor of Canada in receiving children from Barnardo's homes. The first party of 47 boys from the homes in London left recently for Sydney, where they have been welcomed to such an extent that all the Australian states are asking for boys of the same class.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Newsprint Used In New York

Total of 582,000,000 Pounds Consumed In One Year

From estimates furnished by auditors and others expert in figuring the statistics of New York City newspapers, six evening newspapers and six morning newspapers having Sunday editions, consume a total of 291,000 tons of paper a year at their present circulation, and calculating the papers on an average in size, for the past year. Just what this figure means can be more graphically realized by saying that this represents 582,000,000 pounds. As the newspapers, taken on the average of a ninety-eight page Sunday paper, weigh a full pound, it means that the two thousand tons of print paper is converted into close to 2,000,000 Sunday newspapers.

Costly Picture Frame In Milan

The frame that encloses "The Virgin and Child" at the Milan Cathedral is said to be the finest in the world. It is eight feet long and six feet wide, formed of hammered gold, with an inner moulding of lapis-lazuli. At the corners are hearts designed in large pearls surrounded by rubies. The picture frame is probably worth upwards of $520,000.

An Automatic Lighthouse

Daylight works an automatic lighthouse erected on the Swansea coast; evening, with its fading light, causes the illumination of the lamp, while dawn extinguishes it, by chemical action.

Next to grape wine it is said that Japanese rice wine is the oldest alcoholic beverage known to man. It was in Japan dating back over 2,000 years.

The Allied Debt To The United States From The Standpoint Of Equity

When considering this problem, however, we are faced with a fundamental question. That the debt is technically due, no one denies. But Is it morally and reasonably due from the standpoint of equity? Let us look into its merits.

Most of us, I think, consider that even from the outbreak of the war the men of Britain and of the Dominions were fighting the battle of the United States, as well as of our own Empire, and of our Allies. We have all heard Americans also express that opinion. Though it took years for their people, as a whole, to recognize that fact, it was as true in August, 1914, as it was later when the gallant boys of both nations were fighting side by side. Germany aimed at world dominations, and, had she won the war, her political and commercial control of all Europe, all Africa and much of Asia, would have been at once established. She would have been the Colossus of the world. Her eyes were already fixed covetously on South America, and developments there would have followed rapidly. With the naval, military and financial resources then at her back, what would she have cared for the Monroe doctrine?

It would, however, be hardly reasonable to claim that the United States should have entered the war at the outbreak, for the people had not to be awakened. It is doubtful if they were sufficiently informed as to the merits of the struggle prior to the Lusitania incident. What would have happened, however, if the United States had intervened then? The war would have been concluded by five years, millions of lives and tens of billions of dollars would have been saved, the map of the world today would not be what it is, and this problem of the war debts would, in all probability, not have arisen.

When the United States at last threw its vast power into the scales that great addition to the cause of civilization and righteousness was decisive. When their Government did act, they acted vigorously and wholeheartedly. We are all unspeakably appreciative of the part played by them in bringing the war to a conclusion. It was some considerable time, however, after they declared war, before their armies could be organized, trained and transported to France, and during that period they could render but little help other than financial.

For whom did the Allies sacrifice the lives of their men before the United States entered the war, and from that date until the American troops arrived? For all who did not wish a German world, for all the free people, including Britain, Canada and the United States.

The war was fought not merely with lives, but with money. The financial burden fell chiefly on Britain. She had to advance huge sums to her allies. Had she not done so, Germany would have achieved a speedy victory, and the turn of the United States would then have come. Much of the money was spent in that country. Never before in the history of the world did any nation have such a stupendous stream of wealth poured into its lap. And this money was the life blood of nations who were giving their all, but not for themselves alone.

It we are right in believing that the United States had as great a stake in the war before she entered it as afterwards, we will ask wherein is it unfair that the Allies should bear alone the crushing financial burden of even those earlier years, during which the United States accumulated much of the wealth of the world. Surely their awful losses in life, before the United States had a single man, are enough of a handicap.

But the case is much stronger. The huge sums borrowed in the United States before April, 1917, are not in question. The debts we are considering are credits granted to the Allies by the American Government after it had itself entered the war. These advances were chiefly for munitions with which to fight the acknowledged enemy of the United States. Had the American armies been then in France, these guns and shells could have been used by them, but the Americans were not yet there in force, and the Allied armies used them for the benefit of all. In doing this, these French, British and other troops saved the Allied and American cause from defeat. Because American shells were fired against the common enemy by British soldiers (great number of whom gave their lives in doing so), does it follow that they must also be paid for by British taxpayers?

It may perhaps be claimed that part of the money was used to feed the Allied troops and peoples. Can men fight, and at the same time cultivate their fields, or work at other occupations? We used to hear of American "Soldiers of the Soil," and were told that these men were fighting as truly as if they were in France. If they had been in France, there would be no talk of charging the Allied Governments for their services.

If the United States insists that Britain pay, Britain in turn must of course require her debtors to pay. Do Americans exact payment from France, which has bled at every pore? The suggestion has also been made that Britain should transfer her West Indian colonies in payment of the debt. What would they think if Britain were to demand the transfer of some of the old French colonies in return for cancelling the debt of France to her?

Britain does not suggest that these crushing debts be cancelled unless the American people consider that such cancellation would be a proper method of their contribution. They do not wish the money to be written off as a bad debt. If the American Government considers that the money should be paid, I am sure that the British Government will pay to the last dollar, though it be necessary to add still further to the taxes on her already overburdened people. In such an event, the British Government would no doubt be proudly silent, but that would not mean that the people of either Britain or Canada would consider the decision to be exactly what might have been desired. Most of us, proud and rich nation.—The Khaki Call.

Street of Many Languages

Representatives of Ten Nations on Short Street in New York

If you walk from one end of Jones Street, in New York, to the other you will take no more than 120 steps but in the course of that short walk you will pass between two rows of buildings that house 1,072 men, women and children. And if you listen attentively to the voices you will hear many languages—Italian, Irish, Polish, Russian, Greek, West Indian, Austrian, French, Spanish and now English. The inhabitants of Jones Street include representatives of ten nations. The houses on Jones Street shelter 523 children under sixteen years of age and of this number there are forty babies, 123 children between the ages of two and six, 228 children from seven to sixteen years of age, the remainder of the population consisting of 579 adults—290 men and 289 women.

The Value of Courtesy

Quality Most Needed for Social and Business Success

We have had some discussion lately, in connection with Ireland, of the value of courtesy in business. The same quality plays a large part in other spheres. Professor R. K. Sorbey, Professor of Law in Toronto University, and a member of the well-known Indian family of that name, discussing the question of what binds India to the Empire said he believed the strongest was the Royal family. When pressed to define the reason for this, he answered, "I think it is because of their extreme courtesy on all occasions. If the majority of Englishmen in India represented the courtesy of the King, just as the King represents Christian courtesy, we would not have unrest in India." If courtesy is one of the chief factors in binding the British Empire together, surely it is a quality worth cultivating.—Orillia Packet.

Dairy Cow Record Breeders

Greater Interest Taken in Milk Production on the Part of Breeders

How interest has grown in the improvement of the pure-bred dairy cow is shown by the increased number of owners and breeders whose names figure in the report for 1921-22 of the Record of Performance of Pure-bred Cows kept and published by the Dominion Livestock Branch. In the report for 1919-20 the number was 247, in that for 1920-21 it was 336 and in 1921-22 it was no fewer than 468, making an increase of 90 per cent. in two years. This shows at once not only accelerated interest in milk production on the part of the breeders of dairy cows, but also in the economy of the dairy, seeing that the keeping of records has become widespread.

British Fighting Plane

"The Victoria," a flying army transport biplane, capable of carrying 24 soldiers in full kit, has just been brought out by the Vickers Company under auspices of the Government, and will be used in policing the Mesopotamian territory under British mandate.

The biplane has two Napier-Lion engines of 450 horsepower each, and will carry machine guns and bombs to disperse insurgent tribes.

Living Barometers

Sheep will change their position and, if possible, their position before heavy gales, the peacock screames before a coming change, the swallow flies high or low in fine or bad, stormy weather. Rooks, fish, in fact, all the "lower" creature, are sensitive to weather conditions, and each one is a barometer in its own manner. Whether man can always read it correctly is doubtful.—Pearson's Weekly.

Canadian Ship Requisitioned

London.—The British Government requisitioned the British India Steamer Manora, and the Canadian Pacific steamer Corsican as troopships to convey military details to the Near East.

Make others believe they know more than you, and you will be exceedingly popular.

Dairy Cow Records

Great Increase of Performance Records Last Year

Nearly forty pages larger is Report No. 14 of the Dominion Livestock Branch of the Record of Performance for Pure-bred Dairy Cattle than Report No. 13. This is due to the great increase in the number of cows that have fulfilled the requirements entitling them to figure within the charmed circle. Report No. 14, which is principally an application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa, covers the twelve months extending from April 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922, both dates inclusive. In the previous year 221 Ayrshires and 281 Holsteins were entitled to record; last year there were 251 Ayrshires and 362 Holsteins. The "Honor Roll," or 365-day divisions, of both breeds, exhibited remarkable development since its inception in 1920, the Ayrshires from 7 to 104, and the Holsteins from 6 to 84. For the first time similar divisions of Jerseys and Shorthorns are given, the former numbering 22 and the latter 32. In connection with these two breeds the 365-day divisions show remarkable development, the total (that is including the 365-day division), number of Jersey cows in the last report being 251 compared with 190 in the preceding report, and of Shorthorns 137 compared with 102. Ontario and Quebec are in front with Ayrshires, British Columbia coming third, but in Holsteins Ontario leads by a large majority, British Columbia coming second and Quebec third. British Columbia is quite a bit in the lead with Jerseys, Ontario coming second and Quebec third. Of the Shorthorns Ontario has to be credited with 28 out of the 32 in the 365-day division and with 70 out of 105 in the 365-day class. There are also recorded 19 French Canadian cattle, the highest performance being 12,149 lb. of milk and 525 lb. of fat in 265 days; 24 Guernseys, the best performance being 11,971 lb. of milk and 527 lb. of fat in 265 days, and 3 Red-polled, the best performance being 6,586 lb. of milk and 291 lb. of fat in 365 days and 8,161 lb. of milk and 350 lb. of fat in 365 days.

Storing Potatoes

Proper Temperature and Good Ventilation Prime Necessities

Potatoes, says the Dominion Horticulturist, should be stored in a cool, well-ventilated cellar that is perfectly dark. Instead of piling the potatoes against the wall, or on the floor, they should be nailed a little apart, say about six inches from the wall, and a temporary floor should be put down over the potatoes to share the permanent floor with cracks between the boards. If the piles have to be made against the wall, square ventilators of wood made of slats and running from the top to the bottom can be put in here and there through the piles. These will help to keep the potatoes at the sides and bottom will keep the potatoes in much better condition than if they are in a solid heap. Another good plan is to keep the potatoes in large crates made with slats close enough together to prevent the potatoes from falling out. The temperature should be kept as near 33 to 35 degrees Fahrenheit as possible.

Autos Hard On Shoes

Accelerator on Cheaper Cars Cuts Sole Diagonally Across

One excuse for the luxury of the automobile is that it saves shoe leather. But a shoe man says that one of the inexpensive makes of cars, where the foot must be kept continually on the accelerator, is absolutely destructive to shoes. It is particularly hard on the lighter weight footwear of women, and the car is one they frequently drive. "It cuts the sole of the shoe diagonally across," says the shoe man, "and wrenches the uppers to pieces. It is safe to say that the shoe will not have half the life that it would have if used for pedestrian purposes only."

Contract to Reconstruct France

French Construction Syndicate Signs Agreement With Berlin Firm

The Berlin newspapers have announced that a contract was concluded at Paris, September 13, between a French construction syndicate, comprising 88 building firms, and a Berlin firm, on the lines of the Stinnes-Lubersac agreement, for the purpose of reconstruction work in the devastated areas of France.

It is expected 150,000 workers, of whom 40,000 will be Germans, will be employed on the work. The contract, it is stated, already involves 336,000,000 francs.

Growing Filberts in B.C.

A rancher near Okanagan Lake is now selling green filbert nuts which are of excellent quality and flavor. He has conducted experiments for some time and claims that nuts can be grown in the Okanagan Valley as well as fruit and presages a time when they will be exported from here in large quantities.

In 1517 Liverpool was mentioned in a petition to queen Elizabeth as "her majesty's poor decayed town."

If handsome is as handsome does, some good looking girls are anything but handsome.

Patronize your local merchants and thereby help to build up your home town and community.

WESTERN EDITORS

A. W. Reynolds, Editor and Proprietor of The Progress, Nakusp, Sask.

Herd Book Competition

Plan to Interest Boys and Girls in Dairy Industry

A prominent feature of the work of Saskatchewan Dairy Producers' Association has always been an endeavor to interest the boys and girls of the province in the industry. In this connection the association last year established a herd book competition which prizes were offered for the best detailed record of the milk and butter fat production of any herd of five or more cows. Convenient herd record books are supplied for this purpose free of charge through the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

The competition, which is open to all boys and girls in the province, is being continued for 1922 and cash prizes are offered for the most complete and quality kept herd record books. P. E. Reed, Dairy Commissioner for the province and Secretary of the Association, states there are now more than 100 herds in the province under regular test and a large number of boys and girls are paying careful attention to the proper recording of production in the herd books and very keen interest is looked for in this year's competition. The herd book also includes a space for entering the value of the milk produced and the estimated cost of feed, so that at the end of the year the net profit or loss on each cow may be conveniently estimated.

For the first year's competition held in 1921, only three prizes were offered, and these were won by Miss A. Wheeler, Asquith; Stanley Pearce, of Warman; and Julia Neumeier, of Langenburg, but in view of the wide interest in the competition this year five prizes will be awarded.

The competition covers the twelve months of the calendar year and the competitors will be required to send in their books early in January. The judging will then be done and the awards made at the time of the Provincial Dairy Convention to be held in Saskatoon, Feb. 7, 8 and 9.

Lest We Forget

Observation shows that more than 50 per cent. of those that buy by the Whitehall Cenotaph on foot still do not fail to raise their hats while among the more litterately who ride in hackney carriages the proportion is even higher. It is well. The memory of the Great Sacrifice symbolized by the Cenotaph still lives, as it deserves to live, in the hearts of a new generation, many of whom knew little of the Great War.—London Daily Express.

Tourists Spend Millions In Europe

Fourteen Atlantic liners left New York in one day, not long ago, carrying nearly 160,000 passenger for Europe. If the passengers paid on the average $1,500 for their visits in the other hemisphere, the trip represented by that one day's sailing suggests an outlay of about $15,000,000.

Consumption of snuff in the British Isles has been estimated at 500 tons annually.

Water-Powers Reduce Coal Needs

27,000,000 Tons of Coal Replaced By Present Installations

The present coal situation and the threatened further shortage during this coming winter as a result of the recent prolonged miners' strike again emphasize the vast superiority of hydro-electric power as compared with other sources of energy. Coal as is now illustrated, depends on the human element of labor, while water-power is practically independent of strikes and unions for its assured uninterrupted production.

It is well known that hydro-electric energy can replace coal in practically all its power uses, and in many cases for heating purposes, the notable exception being the heating of buildings, where the heat from coal is used directly without further transformation.

Canada is well provided with water-powers, and, particularly from the standpoint of coal conservation, their development has an enormous influence on the fuel requirements of the Dominion, a large portion of which has to be imported. It is estimated that the present water-power installation, of over 2,700,000 h.p., in Canada save some 27,000,000 tons of coal annually, which latter would have to be used to produce the same amount of energy.

Canada's water-power wealth, and its importance in the development of the country, call for a most thorough investigation of this unique asset and the Department of the Interior through its Water-Power Branch, is carrying on the necessary work in the various provinces to facilitate the engineering undertaking of hydraulic developments.

Oranges and Tomatoes

Both Are Valuable in Warding off Certain Diseases

Oranges and tomatoes would not at first glance, seem to have much relation. Though superficially both are fruits one would be hazarded a fruit and the other a vegetable. Yet it has been proved that the humble tomato, formerly regarded as affording little more than bulk and coloring matter in the diet, rivals the orange, which has long been known to protect against infantile paralysis and adult scurvy.

Orange juice may be given to a baby as young as two months and is especially necessary when the child is being fed on cow's milk. Not only does orange juice exert this protective influence, but it also, in some ways, aids the body's growth, for babies have notiecably increased in weight after adding orange juice to their ordinary diet.

It may not always be possible to get oranges, and tomatoes are out of season in certain times and impossible, or too expensive for people to buy, but there still remains the canned variety of the latter and it has been found that the effect of canned tomatoes is just as good as the fresh vegetable, and for babies it is safer to give the juice in this form than in the fresh form.

Cheaper Bread For Russia

Government Reports Show Splendid Harvest in Many Districts

Cheaper bread for Russia may be expected throughout Russia next winter, judging from Government reports which indicate a splendid harvest in many districts. The latest figures announced by the state statistical bureau indicate a surplus this fall of more than half a million pools of rye, oats. (A pool equals 36 pounds.)

The new harvest, the bureau says, breaches 2,853,000 pools, of which 875,000 pools will be reserved for sowing purposes for next season. Last year's crops yielded but 1,566,000 pools of grain. Russia's annual requirements are about 1,800,000 pools.

The Government Bureaus claim Russia will be able to feed herself next winter, so far as flour is concerned, but says she probably will have to import some fats, meats and other winter requirements.

Cork sawdust is used in the making bricks, packing fruit and, combined with coal dust and tar, for fuel briquettes.

Planting Shelter Belts As A Preventative Of Droughts In The Prairie Provinces

"It's not the water we get in a dry country that is important; it's the water we keep," so said Principal Bracken of the Manitoba Agricultural College, two years ago at the Swift Current dry farming convention.

A most important pronouncement this, on a most important subject for it crystallizes into one short, pithy sentence the secret of successful agriculture on the prairies. Given a suitable rainfall there is no question about the crops. This is as well recognized as anything can be. But the conditions is equally well known; decrease the water supply and the crops decrease in proportion, even to the vanishing point in some years.

But while we talk about keeping the water, these questions are naturally suggested, "How are we likely to lose it?" "What is likely to happen to it that we have to talk again of keeping it?" and "Where is it likely to go?" We know where it comes from; the rain and the snow is the answer to that, but what becomes of that rain and that snow? That is the pointed following up by implication, Principal Bracken's phrase, it is a most important one.

Take the snow first. We have heard of places where snow has been blown from off the tops of fence posts and pile itself up to a depth of two feet, staying that way all winter waiting for wind to blow it off. That isn't the way it happens on the prairie. Usually the wind comes with it, and not only does it not stay on the tops of the fence posts, but often it does not even stay on the ground where it falls. Where there is stubble, a lot of it is caught and we are doubtful if it ever gets to the ground of the fine prospects for a crop next year. But six inches of stubble does not mean much anyway. In fact, when it comes to actual quantity of water preserved the six inches of stubble only holds about half an inch of actual rainfall. The balance blows away to form ditts in the coulees and the crests of the hills, where it melts in the spring and finds its way to the creeks or the sloughs.

There was abundance of snow last winter all over the prairie country, but without actual measurements, by far the greater part of it appeared to be along the fringes of the coulees or behind the snow fences of the railways. Up in the bush country there was some two feet of snow on the land all winter that did not blow away into any coulees. On the prairie fields it did, the very place that the snow and the water it melts into, is so sorely needed, and instead of being available for the use of our crops most of our winter rainfall is now on its way to Hudson Bay or filling up the coulees in the hills, at least entirely for the use that Nature intended it. And why the difference? Another very easy question. For in the north there are plenty of trees and the wind has no chance to blow the snow off the ground where it belongs. The trees stop the difference.

That was a very significant report by Mr. Timlue, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head, which appeared in the April (1922) issue of the Canadian Forestry Magazine. "Three to three and a half times as many potatoes in rows in the shelter belt as compared with the open field under parallel conditions in 1920 and 1921." He says: "I do not know of any other agencies that entered to influence the crop yields other than the fact that they yield were grown inside the wind-breaks. The time collected to quite a great extent by the winter months, the hedges being seven to eight feet high."

Here is evidence of the highest order as to the values of trees helping to produce crops in dry years, and there are doubtless many other instances scattered throughout the west, where men have noted benefit arising from storing snow over winter behind a tree shelter. Many a man at least, has experienced it in his garden. Near Alsask, about the peak of the dry records in Saskatchewan, there are a number of men who have grown fine crops of vegetables, raspberries, strawberries and other garden stuff in the driest years, simply because they have been able to preserve the snow behind a belt of trees, i.e., because they have been able to keep the moisture they get.

Careful records are kept of the water we get, and have been for many years, but beyond we have had no information. Yet we all know Principal Bracken uttered a most profound truth when he emphasized the need of keeping our water. Surely it is time we gave some real attention to this matter. Anybody that has given it any thought knows that tree belts preserve moisture and might go a long way to help solve some of our dry farm problems if the proper steps were taken.

Is it not time something were done about it? Is it not possible to try it out on a small big enough for a test, say, a township or a section or two? Even if it only proves a failure it should be done. A great many people believe it would be of very great benefit at least locally, through the more level country.

So far nothing has been said about preserving the rainfall in summer, but we know Prof. King, of Wisconsin, found the evaporation from the soil to be from 25 to 63 per cent. less behind the shelter of a belt of trees, and Carlos Bates, found the saving to be as high as 70. There are important savings in a dry country. Is it not time something was done about it?—By Archbishop Mitchell, in Canadian Forestry Magazine.

Livestock, Wool and Bacon

Steady Tone Is Reported in Sheep Market

The noticeable feature of the market, as reported by the Dominion Livestock Branch is the steadiness and strength displayed for sheep, top prices at all the principal centres ranging from a dollar to three dollars up compared with the same time last year. At Toronto the top prices on August 24 were $12.50 against $10 last year, Montreal $10 against $8, Winnipeg $11 against $10.50, Calgary $10.25 against $7.75, and Edmonton $9 against $8. All other top prices for livestock were higher about the same as last year except for tops of calves at Toronto, which were $2.50, and hogs at Calgary and Edmonton, where there was a deficiency of hogs in the numbers in evidence. The branch reported an improvement in the consignment of wools from the west, especially as regards the amount of seedy and reject wools, not more than one per cent. having graded seedy this year. While the percentage of bright and semi-bright wools in all the grades was well up to the average. On the whole the western grades this year are considered a particularly attractive offering. Cable reports as regards bacon show steadiness in demand but little change in prices, best Canadian selling at 140 shillings the long hundredweight, United States at 122, Irish at 162, and Danish at 152 shillings.

Efficiency of the Germans

Circulated Most Perfect Imitation of English Pound Note

Although many attempts have been made to forge £1 and 10s. treasury notes, the task of production was which will remain long in circulation has proved practically impossible. A bank official who has had considerable experience in handling these notes expressed the view that there is not a forgery in existence which is not at once apparent upon ordinary examination.

Actually the number of spurious notes circulated is very small compared with the total issue each year, and is more irritating than serious to the treasury, for no manufacture on a commercial scale has been attempted. In fact, practically the only way they get into circulation is through raccourses, public houses and dodgeropers, and their currency ends as soon as they reach a bank. Since the pound note was first printed there have been some thirty different efforts made to imitate it, and it is a significant commentary on the technical efficiency of Germany that the best forgery ever circulated was from Germany. It broke down, however, on the shading round the King's head, which lacked the subtlety and gradual blending of color which characterize the genuine note.

Device to Protect Engineers

Pocket Canister Perfected for Use While Running Through Tunnels

Experts on gas fumes have developed a pocket canister or respirator to protect locomotive engineers and their helpers when passing through tunnels. Tests show that the discomfiture will be alleviated and the dangers lessened by the new device, which is a great improvement on the old "pig snout" type containing wet sponges to cool and absorb the gasses.

The canister, which fits snugly into a coat pocket, is filled with an absorbent mixture of activated charcoal and soda lime, and contains filters of turkish towelling. Men who have been trying out these respirators for months are pleased with them, because they are easily and cheaply made and have proven effective.

Carbon monoxide, one of the constituents of smoke, is poisonous, tasteless and odorless and penetrates to all parts of buildings yet tested. It has been found that this gas was not in sufficient quantity to be dangerous.

"Alphabet Avenue" Founded

Sir William Geary, a retired British diplomatic and colonial administrator, has at his country seat in England an "alphabet avenue," composed of trees brought from all parts of the world, and the names of which form an alphabetical sequence. The list begins with aspen and ends with zekora.

Only very youthful kids are available for the bed and breakfast kind of kid-gloves. Once they begin to eat grass their skins alter in texture, becoming coarse in grain and losing to some extent the valuable quality of elasticity.

The Greeks believed anyone suffering from headache could be cured by biting off the head of a humming bird hawk-moth.

DELIBERATELY RUN OVER

—Dallas News

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GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, 1922

SEED CLEANING PLANT

Great interest is said to be taken by the United States Department of Agriculture in the new Alberta Government co-operative seed grain marketing plan, and the Government cleaning plant which is being installed by the Department of Agriculture under the supervision of W. J. Steven, crops commissioner. Mr. Stephen has received a letter from the federal grain supervision bureau of the U.S. Department, asking for particulars of the plan. The scheme is proving of great interest to the farmers of the province. Over 4000 bushels of seed grain have already been shipped to the plant, and much more is expected. The cleaning plant is about to be installed, and will be of modern type. It is emphasized by officials of the department, that it is the purpose of the department only to handle the surplus seed grain that cannot be handled by the farmers themselves.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

Another triumph for co-operative marketing was was registered last week when 85 farmers near Czar and Provost combined in a pool to ship a carload of live poultry by freight to the poultry marketing plant at Edmonton. They contained 108 crates of birds, or approximately 2600 head, the weight being 9,841 pounds. The freight bill on the entire car was $111.90. If this stuff had been shipped in the ordinary way by express, by individual farmers,the bill would have been $315.05. Thus a saving of $203.15 was effected, or about two cents per pound on the poultry. The poultry was shipped in open live stock car in regular poultry crates and arrived in excellent condition. The poultry was handled by the poultry marketing service of the Provincial Government with the Dominion Government poultry officials co-operating.

HEAVY WHEAT SHIPMENTS

During October 2,381 cars of wheat, totalling 3,095,300 bushels, passed through Calgayr.

Alberta is shipping more wheat through Calgary at present than at any other period in the history of agriculture in this province, according to figures of car inspections compiled by George Hill, Dominion grain inspector.

October has eclipsed all records of wheat inspections in the same month in other years, although the month is not completed when these figures were compiled. Saturday, October 21, saw the largest shipment of wheat pass through Calgary that has ever been handled there in one day, when 212 cars were inspected, making 275,600 bushels, estimated at the ratey of 1300 bushels a car.

In October, 1921, only 675 cars, or 854,100 bushels of wheat were inspected. In other years October's figures were considerably larger than 1921, but none of them approached the mark that has been made up to the present this year.

PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR

Arrangements are now beng made for the annual Provincial Seed Fair and a convention of seed growers of the Province to be held during the U.F.A. convention in Edmonton the week of January 16 to 20. Entries for this seed fair are to be in not later than January 10. A new feature this year will be the boys and girls section, in won first or second prizes in the school fairs during this year. Prizes will be offered to these in wheat, oats, rye, barley, sunflowers, corn and alfalfa. Prizes will also be offered for collections of noxious weeds to boys and girls not over 17 years of age, the samples to be properly mounted and named. There will also be prizes for essays of 300 words, on weed control and eradication. In addition to this there will be a grain judging competition open to teams of three each of the second year boys in the agricultural schools. On the last day of the fair there will be an auction sale of seed grain sold off sample.

At the seed fair the formation of a provincial seed growers' organization for the handling of registered seed will be considered. A program is also being arranged of addresses on all phases of agriculture, chiefly on field husbandry and an effort is being made to secure authorities on seed grain from outside the province.

The exhibition of seed will be open during the week to the public,, and the judging will be done before the show is opened. The department has reserved the right to retain for exhibit purposes, all premium grains on which first, second and third prizes have been won, on the understanding that the samples will bear the name of the exhibitor and the score card.

Up to October 30th a total of 3,717 threshing machines had been registered in Alberta, a greater number than has been registered in any previous year. Owners of machines who have not yet registered with the department of agriculture should do so so at once.

Several districts in Alberta report a surplus of potatoes. The latest is from Vauxhall, where the farmers have raised a considerable surplus this year.

Gleichen Branch G.W.V.A.

General meeting of the above branch is held on the first Sunday in the month, at 2.30 p.m.

Visiting members always welcome.

President, D. BURNESS
Secretary-Treas., A. G. B. LEWIS

Talk your community up, not down. If you live here speak well of your town and community.

Railway News

Montreal—It was announced at the head office of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Windsor Street Station here, that free transportation would be granted by that Company to all relief supplies for the sufferers from forest fires in Northern Ontario when consigned to the Cobalt Relief Commission, at Cobalt, Ontario. These supplies will be accepted by the railway at any point on the Canadian Pacific system, and will be rushed forward without delay.

Winnipeg—From September 1 to October 14 the C.P.R. has marketed 68,272,864 bushels of grain, according to a statement issued at the local offices. During the same period 55,484 cars were loaded, which is the equivalent to 51,180,789 bushels. The previous highest figures recorded were in 1918, when the company marketed 32,023,600 bushels and loaded 22,472 cars, which is equal to 20,697,760 bushels.

Montreal—Joseph Ouellet, and Joseph Mayoff, who were arrested at Ste. Agathe on August 23rd, charged with selling money to C.P.R. employees on the Ste. Agathe branch, in violation of collecting fares from passenger passengers, appeared before Judge Perrault on September 21st and pleaded guilty to the charge, and were sentenced to pay a fine of $2 each and costs.

These are the first prosecutions made in Canada on this charge, which is covered by an amendment to the Criminal Code under section 412A, making it a criminal offence for giving or offering to give to conductors of any railway valuable consideration for not collecting fares from passengers travelling on trains.

Figures have been issued recently showing the accidents and casualties occurring on the Pacific system of the Southern Pacific Railway during the years 1918-1921. They are sufficiently impressive:

Ran on track in front of train, 1,390; killed, 185; injured, 569. Ran into side of train, 676; killed 13; injured, 252. Stalled or died on track, 327; killed, 7; injured, 41. Skidded into side of train, 89; injured, 17. Ran into crossing gates, 207; injured, 18. Ran into crossing flagmen, 20; killed, 2; injured, 10. Miscellaneous — (run into cattle guard, warning signs, etc.), 46; killed, 1; injured, 8. Total accidents, 2,756; total killed, 208; total injured, 921.

If the danger to people driving automobiles recklessly was confined to such people one might be inclined to view the situation with comparative equanimity, but the reverse is very much the case. Railroads suffer heavily through careless driving.

Ottawa. Apparently there are some automobile drivers who are wise enough to realize that it is better to run into a ditch than into a railway train. Another case of this kind occurred at Hull.

A resident of Val-Tetreau, Hull, ditched an automobile he was driving on the Aylmer road one Saturday night, near the C. P. R. crossing when his brakes failed to function, and a train was coming along. His spill into the ditch probably saved the lives of his passengers, three in number, and his own, while his car was badly crippled.

An auto containing four persons was driving in to Hull from Val Tetreau, at a fair rate of speed. They had reached the Pontiac railroad crossing and were headed for the C. P. R. crossing, some yards ahead, when they were warned by the whistle of an approaching train, of danger ahead. The driver at once applied the brakes, but found they would not stop the car, which was being rapidly carried on to the crossing with the train only a short distance away. Realizing that he could not get over the crossing ahead of the train the driver adopted the only course possible and cutting off the gas he turned the car into the side of the road, and in doing so struck a telegraph pole, which snapped in two by the impact, fell, just missing the auto, which turned over on its side, the top just grazing the last coach of the train as it swept over the crossing. Strange to say, despite the shock of the collision when the car hit the telegraph pole, and its capsizing, none of the occupants were hurt beyond sustaining a few bruises and cuts, and a bad fright.

Harry Matthews, 36 Sherbrooke street, Ottawa, the engineer of the train which was from Ottawa and was due at the Central station at 6.50, warned by his fireman, Jack Finn, 41 Spadina avenue, that an accident had occurred, pulled the train up after it had passed over the crossing and helped, with other train officials, to extricate the passengers from the wrecked auto, who were taken in to Hull by a passing autoist. None of the party was in need of medical attention.

Wear a Poppy Armistice Day.

APPALLING RECORD OF CARELESS DRIVING

12,500 persons were killed and 300,000 persons were injured in automobile accidents in the United States during the year 1921, and yet this appalling total seems likely to be exceeded in 1922.

In spite of the most extensive educational campaign against railroad highway crossing accidents ever carried on, figures just compiled by the Insurance Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad System show that in June, July and August, of this year, such casualties increased 30 per cent, as compared with last season.

The period covered embraces the first three months of the National Careful Crossing Campaign, in which railroads of the United States have joined in efforts to make plain the deplorable results of carelessness. During the three months, on the Pennsylvania System alone, there were 107 crossing accidents, in which 71 persons were killed and 115 injured.

That this year's large increase is these casualties is chargeable almost entirely to growth in the reckless and inexperienced driving of automobiles, is shown by the fact that casualties at highway crossings from all other causes combined decreased.

There were 25 automobile accidents at Pennsylvania Railroad crossings in the three months in question. They caused the death of 56 persons, and injury to 107 others, or an average of two personal casualties for each accident. Twelve of the accidents resulted in 39 deaths; four caused the death of two persons, or an average of five for each car involved.

In two of the accidents, entire families were wiped out. That these lives were sacrificed to pure recklessness is particularly emphasized by the fact that in both instances the drivers of the cars lived close to the scenes of the accidents and were entirely familiar with the lay-out of the railroad tracks and roads over which they were driving.

The responsibility of automobile drivers for the safety of riders in their cars is no less than that of locomotive enginemen for the safety of their train passengers. It is, therefore, impressive to note that as against the lives lost in only three months by careless driving of motor cars over tracks, there were no passengers killed in train accidents anywhere on the Pennsylvania Railroad System during the entire year ended May 31st, last. In that period no less than 1,400,000 passenger trains were operated and 152,000,000 passengers carried safely.

The chief reason for this striking contrast is that locomotive engineers are thoroughly trained in every detail of their work, and are required to demonstrate knowledge and ability to operate trains safely before being entrusted with their handling.

On the other hand, analysis of the causes of crossing accidents shows that the vast majority of motor car casualties at railroad highway crossings are attributable to a comparatively small percentage of inexperienced and irresponsible automobile drivers who have neither the knowledge training or judgment required for the safe operation of such machines. The result is often failure to exercise even the most ordinary precautions necessary for the protection of life when approaching or driving over railroad tracks.

Moreover, reckless driving of automobiles is not confined to highway crossings. This is shown by the daily reports in the newspapers of accidents caused by driving automobiles into telegraph poles, or stone walls and by skidding, sideswiping, turning over and colliding. From this running chronicle of death and injury, the conclusion would seem warranted that what is needed at the present time is not merely a Careful Crossing Campaign to concentrate attention on crossing accidents alone, but a national campaign carefully planned and directed against all forms of careless automobile driving.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC

In this community the public is entering those shops on which the light of advertising is falling.

Be sure of this: Those who are using our columns week after week do not give you poorer goods or service, or have higher prices.

Shops which were illuminated by advertising court with full confidence your favior

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, waggons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot Reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

G. H. GOODERHAM,
Indian Agent

CATHOLIC CHURCH

Mass followed by benediction and prayers every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 11 a.m.

We want to say this to the merchants of this community: You CAN make the public of this community buy more goods from you.

(Continued)

O'Flaherie paused for breath, and pulling another cigar from his waistcoat pocket rolled it between his teeth. Lion glanced round the restaurant; it was almost deserted now. Two or three tired waiters hovered at the other end of the room by the bar-door. Overhead the electric fans hummed softly; outside he could see the lights of the city. The great, strange cosmopolitan city—the haven of the adventurer from all parts of the world.

And somewhere in the city, Athelbar. Lion wondered if Daphne were with him.

He thrust his hand into the breast pocket of his coat. The packet Captain Johnson had given him containing his pay was still there. It only amounted to a hundred dollars or so, not enough to keep him for more than a week in San Francisco. And he was five thousand miles from home.

"You've talked a good deal, Mr. O'Flaherie, but you haven't said much—"

"I'm an Irishman," O'Flaherie interrupted. "Friends not words."

"Well, let's hear what you want me to do."

"Haven't I been telling you? We can't find anyone good enough for Pierre. And by St. Patrick if you are good enough we've got Bluff Shooter stone cold. I'll pay you a hundred dollars a week and you'll be boarded and lodged. You won't smoke and you won't drink and you'll obey orders. As you have already guessed, this city bears no resemblance to a seminary for young ladies. And look here, when we're through with the big fight there's a pile of money here and in Chicago and New York for the man who can make good at the game. Unless that scrap down at the harbour tonight was a dream I'm thinking you can deliver the goods."

"I don't know that I want to deliver the goods," Lion replied. "I don't mind earning a couple of hundred dollars in the way you suggest. But when Athelbar leaves the city I'll probably leave too. I've got a little account to settle with him. And don't forget this: he mustn't know I'm here, and it's no use your asking me what the trouble is. It's a private affair. You understand that, Mr. O'Flaherie?"

The Irishman nodded. "I never interfere with a man's private troubles. I've got my own. There's one thing I must be asking you: hasn't the dook ever suggested that you should have a shot at bringing back the heavyweight championship to Great Britain?"

Again Lion laughed. And O'Flaherie shook his head. "You Englishmen," he said biting viciously at his cigar. "You Englishmen! When the Lord made you He gave you the strength of a lion and the intelligence of a mouse. And you know it, and you're so busy laughing at yourselves you never think of helping yourself to what lies right beneath your nose. Why, the dook and his friends are walking about with bags of gold, offering them to any hustler who could knock out Shouter, and they miss the man sitting right down on their front door step."

"Meaning me?"

O'Flaherie did not reply at once. He seemed to be turning something over in his mind. "Perhaps," he said thoughtfully, "perhaps the dook gave instructions to those four gentlemen in the waiting room to hurt you."

"Perhaps he did," Lion admitted.

"Girls crowded round him for a long time. "Well, you accept my offer to come down and spar with Pierre?" Lion nodded. "Then you had better turn in. I'll come along with you and do a little talking."

He continued to chuckle as he led the way to the upper floor and saw room to be prepared for Lion. "I shall be seeing the dook in a day or two," he said when they were alone. "I'd like to be after telling him they didn't hurt you." And again he chuckled.

"If you mention my name; then I'm through," Lion warned him.

"I've given you my word and that's enough for decent men in this town."

As soon as the Irishman had fixed Lion's cot, he whistled him good night, and told him he would call him early in the morning. As he was leaving the room Lion stopped him.

"If you're seeing the duke, Mr. O'Flaherie, you might find out what has happened to his daughter, Lady Daphne. She is on board the Priscilla with him, but I don't suppose he'd let her stay in San Francisco. I want to know where she is going."

O'Flaherie smiled, then shook his head. "She that's the freckle-faced old trouble that started in the Garden of Eden when Adam was knocked out in the first round. You'll be no good as a fighter, Mr. Peters, if your mind's set on a woman. And you'd be no good to me."

He was about to close the door when he altered his mind and came back into the room. "But I'll be telling you this, that if a gentleman like yourself, Mr. Peters, brought the championship of the world back to Great Britain, the dook would be giving him not only his daughter, but his ox and his ass, and everything he possessed." Sir, the name of Athelbar would be respected all over the world wherever white men congregate. Why? Because his motto is spoke before pleasure. It will be lives for. Believe me he's a sportsman first and foremost, and he knows that you are the championship—and don't think I'm after telling you, you can—if I want a way to a man's heart I'm not, but if you could, you'd win the Lady Daphne—and it's all Cuba to a cigarette fag against her having you.

"Good night."

CHAPTER XXII.

Edward Lion found Pierre Pomard's training quarters very entertaining. They were beautifully situated just outside the city and were guarded as carefully as a gold or diamond mine was hidden in their midst. He was introduced to a most strange collection of men he had ever encountered; Mexicans, negroes, white men of a dozen nationalities—and perhaps one American. He quickly discovered that O'Flaherie was a very big man. He was treated, if not with quite the respect of a king, yet with all the fear and obedience any potentate could desire.

His word was law. Edward soon learnt he was a man of wealth as well as importance. He practically owned the Alcazar, one of the biggest theatres in the town, famous for the beauty rather than the talent displayed by the performer. He was a large shareholder in two of the principal hotels and directed one of the leading newspapers.

Lion was allotted quarters to himself in O'Flaherie "camp" as the place was called. They consisted of a large bare room containing a camp bed, a chest of drawers, one armchair and a well-filled bookshelf, a perfectly appointed bath-room containing every modern appointment. The food was simple, plentiful and good, and there was an excellent supply of—water.

"No smoking, no drinking, no petticoats allowed here." O'Flaherie informed Lion. "You'll find the rest of the rules stuck up in your room. He who breaks those rules gets broken himself. D'you get me?"

Lion replied that he "got" him all right. He had always lived a simple and clean life and he knew there would not be the least temptation to break O'Flaherie's rules. He had not made up his mind what he was going to do, though. Here for the moment he was safe. He would find time to take a breather, look round and, what he wanted more than anything else, to come to a definite decision as to the next move in the game he was almost convinced Athelbar was playing.

He was sure now that Daphne was not mistress of her own destiny. He refused to believe that her love had cooled or changed in any way. But he had to admit it was possible, even illogic, that Athelbar had succeeded in raising doubts in her mind. She might believe him weak, vacillating or even faithless.

It was useless to attempt to write to her since he did not know her address, and even if he sent a letter to London, she would not get it for many weeks, if at all. He asked O'Flaherie if he would try and discover her whereabouts for him, giving him his word of honour that he would not attempt to leave the camp until Pomard's training was complete.

For the first twenty-four hours Lion was given a rest, which he spent in reading, swimming and the gymnasium. The other members of the camp did not take much notice of him, but he felt they looked upon him with a certain amount of suspicion.

But the second day when O'Flaherie paid his early morning visit to the camp he warned Lion to get ready for a bout with the Frenchman. Pomard first had a couple of rounds with a burly negro, then Lion's turn came. He liked what he had seen of the Frenchman; he was quick, intelligent and a perfect boxer.

Lion felt a little nervous when he stepped into the ring. He had done a fair amount of sparring on board ship, but it was a long time since he had met an opponent worthy of the name. Of course he realized he was simply being used as a sort of human punching ball.

O'Flaherie had formed a rather high and hasty opinion of his talents from the scrap he had witnessed on the landing-stage. But Lion did not worry very much whether he fulfilled the Irishman's expectations of him or not. He was jealous of what knowledge he possessed of the noble art of self-defence. He felt in this cosmopolitan crowd he represented his country, a country that many foreigners had lately pretended to be effete, worn out. He wanted to put up a good show for the sake of England. And though he had met and made professionals in friendly bouts he was merely an amateur.

It was up to him to give that possible world champion a good show.

"Don't be afraid to hit me," the French boy said to him quietly. "I shall not take advantage, but I want attack, always attack. This Shouter knows every trick, they say, good and bad."

Lion warned him that he was only an amateur though he had met many types of boxers and a few fighters.

O'Flaherie gave him a warning not to waste time on chin-wag and the bout commenced. It did not take Lion sixty seconds to discover that Pomard was a master of the art; his foot work was superb. He kept Lion thinking all the time and just drove him all round the ring, hitting him pretty nearly wherever he liked; his timing, too, was perfect. Toward the end of the round Lion began to get his eye in, to improve his defence and to grow rattled.

While he took a breather in his corner he glanced at the faces around him; their expression told him nothing. They were not laughing at him, however, and he realized he had not made a fool of himself.

In the second bout Pomard did not land nearly so many blows. Lion forgot his instructions, and only realizing that he was fighting a master of the noble art of self-defence, he managed to give quite a pretty exhibition of boxing. Pomard gave him an approving nod as they retired to their quarters, but to Lion's surprise, O'Flaherie came over to him with a look of disgust on his face.

"Say, are you trying? I ain't paying you to show how they play ping-pong in England." Then he turned to Pomard:

"Fight him," he said laconically. "You ain't training for the front row of the Beauty Chorus at the Alcazar."

The Frenchman shrugged his shoulders and smiled. Lion heard a half-cast standing behind him laugh.

The third bout commenced by the Frenchman getting home some body blows which shook Lion up. Then an upper-cut jolted but at the same time steadied him. He had been feeling rather pleased with the exhibition he had just given; O'Flaherie's remarks riled him. An expression came into his eyes that few men had seen, though one had been the Duke of Athelbar. The Frenchman recognized that expression. And he knew that his opponent, though he might be unaware of it himself, was a born fighter.

(To be continued)

Captures Mountain Goat

New Addition is Made to the Geological Collection at Calgary

Calgary is believed to be the only city on the American continent where additions to the civic zoo come right into town and deliver themselves. From time to time deer, lynx, cayotes and other denizens of the mountains, prairies and forests, including an American eagle, which was captured by a Calgary boy, have paid visits to the city and lost their freedom. The most recent addition to the zoo to arrive unbeckoned was a young mountain goat, one of the least approachable of wild animals which was captured in a local back yard, and is now installed at the zoo.

Safety Vault Defies Burglars

Great Storehouse in London, England, is Wonderfully Constructed

One of the most wonderful storehouses of treasured possessions is in London, England, and is known as the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit.

For a fee of from a guinea upwards anyone can store his or her treasures in the Deposit, which is so constructed and guarded that no burglar, however clever he may be, could ever hope to break into it.

The 10,000 safes which the Deposit contains are protected more elaborately even than the Crown Jewels or the bullion at the Bank of England.

The basement of the building is divided into a series of strong rooms, each of which has 500 safes. One safe can be opened except in the presence of the depositor and an official of the Deposit.

The strong rooms weigh 500 tons apiece, and their locks are set to open only at a given hour in the day.

Each strong room is detached from its neighbors, so that an armed patrol can walk below, above and around it, mirrors reflecting every movement in the vicinity.

In addition to these precautions, the whole of the outer shell of the Deposit is specially reinforced with armour-plating. A pretty tough proposition!

Some of the safes contain incredible sums, running into millions. The diamond merchants of Hatton Garden nearby deposit millions of pounds worth of precious gems in the course of a year.

Probably $125,000,000 is not too high an estimate of the value of the contents of the building at the present time.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

Subway For Tokio

Transportation Made Difficult By Congestion Near Capital

Tokio soon will have an underground electric railroad similar to that of other world capitals and it plans are under way reach fruition. Japan is experiencing a growing congestion of population in and near the capital which makes transportation a difficult matter. Her evolution from a strictly agricultural people to a nation largely industrial has brought increased numbers of people into her cities, and the jam in Tokio is getting to be serious.

Cecil Rhodes, the founder of Rhodesia, is buried on the top of a hill in South Africa called Matoppo. It is said that there, in his earlier days, he used to climb and dream of the future of the vast country spread at his feet, and that it was there he determined that that should be his burial place.

Improving Flavor of Tea

If you want to have a quarter of a pound of tea on every pound you use spread your tea allowance out on a sheet of paper and place it in a cool oven for ten minutes. This will not only make the tea go further but improve the flavor.

As It Appeared to Her

"And did you see the Statue of Liberty when you were in New York, dear?"

"The Statue of Liberty!" answered the child. "Oh, you mean the big lady holding up the ice cream cone."

A hundred years ago the proposal to use gas for street lighting was opposed in New England on the ground that artificial lamination was an attempt to interfere with the divine schems of things which had ordained that it should be dark at night.

Agricultural Education

Large Sums Devoted in the Form of Grants for Educational Work

In his latest annual report Dominion Minister of Agriculture makes especial mention of the work that has been done in regards agricultural education directly with the help of the grant made under The Agricultural Instruction Act. After briefly reviewing the development that has resulted in the agricultural representative system, in the promotion of co-operation and marketing, in instruction in practically every line of farming, in the growth of women's institutes, in the formation of boys' and girls' clubs and school fairs, the report points out how the efficiency of the agricultural colleges in each of the provinces has been promoted and the establishment of vocational agricultural schools encouraged. In the last ten years, that is since 1912, no less than two million dollars have been devoted in the form of grants under the act to these colleges and schools, enabling them to enlarge their capacity, to strengthen their staffs, to add to their equipment and to greatly extend their sphere of influence by short courses and general extension work, by these means bringing the college and the school nearer and nearer to the farm.

London University, with an enrollment of 20,000 students, makes the claim of the largest attendance of any institution of learning in the world.

Even a music-loving man draws the line at a wife who is forever harping on one string.

W. N. U. 1440

New Fruit Commissioner

Geo. E. McIntosh, who has for the past five years occupied the position of Transportation Specialist of the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, has been promoted to the position of Fruit Commissioner. He succeeds Mr. C. W. Baxter, who recently left the department to assume the management of the Niagara Fruit Growers' Limited.

The Fruit Branch fills an important position not only in the fruit growing industry but in the development of the trade in vegetables. Its primary function was the administration of The Fruit Marks Act, under which the Fruit Inspection for export trade was inspected to see that it carried brands that corresponded with the character and uniformity of the fruit throughout the package. Reporting on the fruit crop conditions has also been a duty of this branch. For many years it has issued for five summer months—June to October—a printed monthly fruit report. During the past eight years it has also issued a telegraphed market report twice a week during the period of heavy movement, and once a week thereafter.

A further development of the work of this branch has been in relation to transportation, which for fruit is a matter of utmost importance. Since the organization of the Transportation Division some five years ago, an intimate relationship between the fruit and vegetable producer and the transportation companies has been developed. In the capacity of Transportation Specialist, Mr. McIntosh has been constantly on the move from coast to coast endeavoring to bring about closer and closer co-operation between the producers, dealers and carriers. Considerable and substantial undertakings have been carried through. Tariff and traffic regulations intended to promote the general welfare of the fruit and vegetable industries have been amended. This has been carried on by conference with railway, express and steamship officials, who have responded readily to the reasonable recommendations made. Major traffic matters requiring adjustment have been dealt with through the Board of Railway Commissioners, which have resulted in great satisfaction to the fruit growing and vegetable growing industries.

Following experimental shipments of tender fruit, alterations in the interior construction of refrigerator cars have been brought about. The change has been of such a character as to ensure the better condition on delivery of fruit moved to long distance markets.

Before entering upon this work Mr. McIntosh was engaged by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association to investigate marketing conditions and transportation facilities for the province of Ontario. Mr. McIntosh's experience in these various capacities have amply prepared him for his present more responsible office.

Grinding Canada's Grain

Half of Dominion's Milling Industry Is West of Great Lakes

Half of the milling industry of Canada is located west of the Great Lakes. There are 1,332 flour milling plants in the Dominion, of which 617 are located in Ontario and 427 in Quebec, with the rest virtually in the west. For many of the largest of the Ontario plants are at Port William, Keewatin and Kenora, all west of the Great Lakes and close to the wheat-growing areas of the west. The Ogilvies, the Lake of the Woods and the Maple Leaf Milling Companies all have large plants in these centres, running all the way from 7,000 to 20,000 barrels daily capacity. The total value of the output of the mills during 1921 was nearly $240,000,000, and the total capital invested in the industry in Canada is about $70,000,000, the salary and wages bill being yearly about $9,000,000. The mill products exported last year were valued at $61,544,000. The total value of grains exported from Canada during the year was around $250,000,000, a total value of grain products of $410,000,000 in round figures.

Turkey

Thousands of Christians Have Been Victims of Turkish Barbarisms

Who won the war anyway? In a famous parliamentary oration Mr. Gladstone challenged his opponents to put their hand upon any portion of the map of the world and say: "Here Austria did good." The same challenge might be safely issued in respect to Turkey. For centuries the Turks have been among the curses of the world." * * * in education, in science, in art, in humanitarian progress they have been the most backward of the peoples. In war, in rapine and murder, in everything that makes for evil to mankind their prominence has been unique; tens of thousands of Christian victims of their barbarisms, cry out for vengeance against them."—Ottawa Journal.

The weight of the human brain is said to double in the first nine months of life and treble before the end of the third year, after which the rate of increase is much slower.

Some married women not only have the last word, but all the rest of the sentence.

Natural Sponge Conserves Moisture

Scheme in Southern California to Offset Dry Season

In Southern California where water is measured by inches, and where land without water is worth little, there must be some means to conserve the winter rainfall for the summer months. From May until October of each year, the landowners depend upon the underground water supply. Writing to this effect in the Illustrated World (Chicago, September), Willard D. Morgan says:

"Many dead dams and large reservoirs have been constructed in the canyons to hold back the terrific flood waters of the winter storms, which would rush to the Pacific and be lost so far as utility is concerned. A recent development to prevent this waste has been the construction of a natural sponge on the north of Pomona Valley to take in the flood waters from San Antonio Canyon. This water from the melting snow or rains is distributed over nearly 800 acres of rock and sandy land covered with sage brush. The land keeps soaking up nearly 100,000 inches of water at times. By means of the concrete distributing gates the water is divided at the head ditches and sent over the vast area. At the bottom there is a return ditch to carry the overflow back into the original course. At times these streams, or washes, are raging rivers, while again they drop to small streams, and during the summer disappear altogether. Thus it is very important to conserve all the water possible and allow it to seep into the ground and prevent waste. Then, again, to pump the hundreds of pumps in the valley are well supplied for the dry season."

Thinks Swearing All Right

Yes, providing the provocation equals the offence of Jones stepping on Smith's sore corns. Far better to use "Putnam's" Painless Corn Extractor, it does lift out corns in a hurry. No corn can last if "Putnam's" is applied. Refuse a substitute, 25c everywhere.

Queer Burmese Law

Divorce Is Decided By Means Of A Candle

For the ease, economy and expedition with which divorces may be obtained, Burma excells Reno, Rhode Island or Mexico or any other resort. When, "on the road to Mandalay," a Burmese pair have agreed to separate, they simply light two candles, one for each, and watch and wait to see whose candle first burns down. The one whose fate has thus been decided leaves forever the common home; the unfortunate one cannot take away anything but the clothes on his or her person. The other becomes the sole proprietor of the entire common property.

Dyed a Sweater And Skirt With Diamond Dyes

Every "Diamond Dyes" package tells how to dye or tint any worn, faded garment or drapery a new rich color that will not streak, spot, fade, or run. Perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with Diamond Dyes even if you have never dyed before. Just tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods. For fifty-one years millions of women have been using "Diamond Dyes" to add years of wear to their old, shabby waists, skirts, dresses, coats, sweaters, stockings, draperies, hangings, everything!

Some Title

An Irishman was showing a visitor's book at some place of interest and noticed that a number of the signatures had letters suffixed.

"What's the meaning of those letters?" said he, pointing to a "bash" signature.

"Knight Commander of the Bath," replied the attendant.

"B.D.B.D.B.D." wrote Pat after his name.

"Hullo, what's that mean?"

"Best Blonde Bugler in the Dublin Strong Brass Band," exclaimed Pat, increasing his chest expansion the while.

The name of the "Empire State" was first given to New York by George Washington, in his reply to an address from the New York City common council in 1784.

Shipbuilding made little progress in England until after the discovery of the compass.

U.S. Tariff Will Prove To Be a Boomerang

Canada's Trade Will Be With Motherland Now, Instead of United States

Canada has paid very little attention to the new United States tariff, for the reason, as was pointed out by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, that the bill passed a year ago made the exportation of many of our Canadian products practically prohibitive, and that our additional duties levied could not have any further effect.

It was pointed out by the Deputy Minister that the United States has not the power to injure our wheat exports, as we have a ready market, moreover, on the contrary, the immediate effect of the emergency bill passed a year ago, has been that Great Britain has taken the place of the U. S. as the best customer of Canada. We must look more than ever to the Motherland for a future market for our Canadian products.

THE ORIGIN OF GALL STONES

They are simply dried bile made up of Crystalline constituents of that fluid. Gall stones are of this disease among merchants, clergymen, shop girls and those of sedentary habits. Prevention consists in maintaining correct action of the liver and bowels, and this is speedily accomplished by using Dr. Hamilton's Pills. No person using Dr. Hamilton's Pills will be subject to bilious fits. Sound digestion, good appetite, a clear color will evidence the health giving properties of Dr. Hamilton's Pills which are safest and best for general family use. When a laxative is needed, when you feel out of sorts, that the time to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, 25c all dealers or The Cantarrhozone Co., Montreal.

Important Industry in Greece

Country Produces One-Sixth of World's Olive Oil Supply

In recent years Greece has become one of the most important olive oil producers in the world. Its production in 1921 was one-sixth that of all producers combined, estimates placed the total world production of olive oil at 1,100,000 metric tons), about one-third that of Spain and Italy combined, and a little more than 5,000 metric tons larger than that of Tunis, Portugal and France put together.

One of the best known guides in Nova Scotia gives this testimonial of MINARD'S LINIMENT:

"Have used Minard's Liniment in my home, hunting and lumber camps for years, and consider it the best white liniment on the market. I find that it gives quick relief to muscular ailments, such as sprains, bruises and all kinds of muscular pains. It is a great remedy for coughs, colds, etc., which one is liable to catch when long driving and exposed to the winter and spring months. I would not be without it." (Signed) LINIMENT and cannot recommend it too highly. (Signed) Ellison Gray.

Ignition of Coal Dust

Coal Dust Suspended in the Air Can Be Exploded By Electric Arcs

The extensive use of pulverized coal for fuel in industrial plants gives interest to tests recently made by the United States Bureau of Mines, which proved that coal dust suspended in the air can be exploded by electric arcs under conditions that might prevail in a pulverized coal plant or in a coal mine. If there is electric machinery in places where coal dust is apt to collect in quantities capable of producing a dust cloud, such electrical machinery should be equipped with contacts designed especially for use in dusty atmosphere. — Engineering (London).

Wales Town Pays No Taxes

Penryhn Cedurnath, Wales, pays no taxes. A movie promoter rents the town hall on shares and with the balance sheet was presented recently it was discovered that the municipal movie had done away with the necessity for levying any taxes for the coming year.

When Asthma Comes do not despair. Then at once to the help effective—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This wonderful remedy will give you the aid you need so sorely. Choking ceases, breathing becomes natural and without effort. Others, thousands of them, have suffered as you suffer but have wisely turned to this famous remedy and ceased to suffer. Get a package this very day.

Cheque Placed In Museum

First One Issued By Saskatchewan Government Dated Sept. 25, 1905

The first cheque issued by the Saskatchewan Provincial Government as a corporate body has been placed in the Provincial Museum at the Parliament Buildings, Regina. It bears the date September 25, 1905, and was made for $39 in favor of Dr. E. A. Armstrong, who was at that time veterinarian for the Department of Agriculture. The accompanying voucher was O.K.'d by J. R. C. Honeyman, who was then Deputy Commissioner of the Department.

The Chinese Debt

The Chinese are optimistic; they believe they are going to get their present difficulties straightened out. Their total debt is considerably less than five dollars per capita for the population of four hundred millions, a position that compares favorably with that of most other nations.

No man ever solves the problem of how to become rich. He wants a few dollars more than he ever gets.

What Picnic Means

Word Originated From Custom Dating Back to 1802

Most people know what it is to enjoy a picnic; not all can tell how the name of this form of entertainment originated. The explanation, according to one derivation, is simple. When a picnic was being arranged it was the custom for those who were to be present to promise to supply food and drink. A list of the things necessary was drawn up and passed round, each person picking out the articles he or she would supply. The name of the article was "picked" on the list—that is to say, a mark was placed against it. The operatic entertainment thus came to be known as "Pick and nick." The custom is said to date from 1802.

SAVED BABY'S LIFE

Mrs. Alfred Tranchemontagne, St. Michel des Saints, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine. They saved my baby's life and I can highly recommend them to all mothers." Mrs. Tranchemontagne's experience is that of thousands of other mothers who have tested the worth of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a sure and safe medicine for little ones and never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach, thus relieving all the minor ills from which children suffer. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Alberta Ranchers Locate in B.C.

One hundred and fifty head of Alberta range cattle have been taken to the head of Knights Inlet to stock the ranch of E. Weatherby, formerly a rancher at Stettler, Alberta, who is making an extensive commencement in the livestock industry in British Columbia.

A mountain on the sun, if it bore the same proportion to that luminary as Mount Everest does to the earth, would be about six hundred miles high.

"Cascarets" 10c

Best Bowel Laxative When Bilious, Constipated

To clean out your bowels without cramping or overacting, take Cascarets. Sick headache, biliousness, gases indigestion, sour, upset stomach and all such distress gone by morning. Nicest physic on earth for grown-ups and children. 10c a box. Taste like candy.

Preservation Of Fruit and Vegetables

Valuable Information for Housewife Contained in Government Bulletin

Farmers' wives, and, in fact, housewives generally, would probably find a deal of worth-while information in Bulletin No. 93 of the Dominion Experimental Farms. It deals with the Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables for home use and gives the results, with the recipes, of experiments in canning, drying, pickling and preserving carried on by the Horticultural Division of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Facts will be found there relative to sterilization for the prevention of spoilage and sourings, for the methods best to be followed in canning and in jelly making; for the preservation of vegetables by fermentation and salting; for home drying, and as to the relative value of different varieties of fruits and vegetables when canned and preserved. The bulletin can be obtained at no cost by making application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa.

Need Not Have Been

If Gladstone's warning had been heeded years ago the present situation in Asia Minor would have been impossible. But the policy of expediency always has been followed and trouble has been stored up for posterity. For years and years the Turk has put the thumb of scorn to the nose of desirdon.—Victoria Times.

Canada's Methods Are Sound

Speaking of the Canadian dollar returning to par, the New York Herald, after specifying various reasons for this consummation, thus concludes: "Canada is prosperous because her finances and her business conditions and methods are sound. This naturally greatly enhances whatever value they may be in contiguity to a well-to-do and friendly neighbor."

A Corrector of Pulmonary Troubles.

—Many testimonials could be presented showing the great efficacy of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in correcting disorders of the respiratory processes, but the best testimonial is experience and the Oil is recommended to all who suffer from these disorders with the certainty that they will find relief. It will allay inflammation in the throat and lungs.

Wireless and Weather

The most attractive theory as to the cause of weather in the North Temperate Zone attributes the birth of cyclones to a constant exchange between cold polar air and warm currents coming up from the south. Professor V. Bjerknes, the Norwegian propounder of this view, has insisted on the need of a complete chain of stations round the globe. The stations are now in existence, and are being linked by "wireless." We may be on the brink of a remarkable extension of scientific knowledge and of its practical applications.—London Times.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine

"Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh bothers them much more than at other times." Catarrh is a local disease, it is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the system. It expels Catarrhal poisons and assists Nature in restoring normal conditions.

All Druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Britain Building Aerial Cruiser

The Race Between Nations in the Development of Aircraft

The Daily Chronicle's Aviation Correspondent, writing on the race between nations in the development of aircraft, refers to a British winged aerial cruiser now being completed by the Fairy Aviation Company.

Many features of it are official secrets. It is constructed of metal, develops not far short of 3,000 horsepower, and will be capable of long overseas flights without refueling for fuel. The weight is 15 tons.

Another leviathan of the British Air Force, says the correspondent is a great winged troop transport with a hull of steel tubing, capable of carrying 25 soldiers with their full equipment for long distances.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

No man lives a useless life. He may serve as an example for others to avoid.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

It is possible that the Crown Prince of Japan may visit Canada and the United States in the near future.

The re-commissioning of six Canadian Government merchant marine freighters for service in the Great Lakes has been decided upon.

Between 1,300 and 1,400 men are expected to be employed by The Pas Lumber Company, which contemplates carrying on logging operations on an extensive scale next winter.

Five workmen, employed by the Raleigh-Wyoming Coal Company at Glenmorgers, W.Va., were killed when a hoisting bucket loaded with stone fell down a 700-foot shaft, crushing them to death.

The Washington Cabinet has decided to restrict prohibition enforcement operations within the three-mile limit at sea except in cases where ships beyond that limit are in communication with shore through their own crews and small boats.

The Stromboli volcano, on an island of that name off the coast of Sicily, has resumed activity, emitting ashes and lava, accompanied by terrific explosions. The inhabitants of the island have rushed to the shore in case it becomes necessary to leave.

The Prussian Minister of Commerce granted the Krupp Company permission to issue emergency currency to the amount of 400,000,000 marks. The note issue was limited to sixty days, the bills to be in denominations up to 500 marks.

Earl Spencer, one of the largest land owners in Great Britain, died Sept. 26. Last year he created considerable stir by the announcement that he was about to give up one of his homes on account of poverty and the high cost of living.

The Cheramurgical community is said to be considering an offer of $1,000,000 from American movie interests for the motion picture rights of the Oberammergau Passion Play. The villagers have taken up the matter on account of the heavy costs entailed in staging the production this year.

Viscount Rothermere, younger brother of the late Viscount Northcliffe, has acquired Viscount Northcliffe's interest in the Daily Mail and its associated papers, including the Evening News and the Weekly Despatch. He is now the principal proprietor of these papers.

What is claimed to be the longest train of livestock ever received in Toronto from the West reached the Union Stock Yards, Toronto. The train was made up of 72 cars of cattle and made the trip to Toronto in 75 hours. Since August the movement of livestock from Western Canada to the eastern markets has been unusually heavy.

COMING EVENTS

Nov 15—E. J. Garland, M.P. speaks in Gleichen Opera House.

Nov. 18—Electors Meeting of the Blackfoot Municipality in the Masonic Hall.

Nov. 18 — Bazaar at Arrowood School.

Nov. 23—St. Victor's Church Ladies Aid Sale, Etc., in G.W.V.A. Hall.

Nov. 24—U.F.W.A. Entertainment, Etc., in Gleichen Opera House.

Dec. 2—Union Church Circle Sale in G.W.V.A. Hall.

Dec. 15—St. Andrew's Church W. A. Sale in G.W.V.A. Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS

ESTRAY — D A O black colding on left hip. $10 reward. apply Wayne Field, Gleichen. 35

FOR SALE OR RENT — Five room house, big barn, well and four lots, one mile east of town. Apply to A. St. Jean. 32

Don't be bashful about sending the news of your self and friends to the Call.

FOUND — Auto tire on river flat about half mile north of bridge. Owner can have same by proving property on application to H. Anderson or phone R1210, Gleichen. 33

Anyone having a good young milk cow for sale call up Chris Bartsch.

FOR SALE—Pure Bred White Holland turkeys. Also pure bred White Wyndotte Cockerels. Apply to Mrs. W. H. James. 24tf

FOR SALE — Piano and Smith-Premier typewriter No. 4. Apply Mrs. J. T. Stuart, Phone 618, Gleichen. 33

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND CREDITORS

In the matter of the estate of Geo. E. Macomber, all bona fide creditors having monies due and owing by the estate are requested to have their claims filed with Mrs. Jessie S. Macomber, administratrix of Geo. E. Macomber estate, P. O. Queenstown, Alta., on or before the twenty-third day of December, 1922.

Dated at Queenstown, Prov. of Alberta, Nov. 4th, 1922.

J. S. MACOMBER,
Administratrix,
G. E. M. Estate.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL

Christmas will be here in just 39 days.

The twelve-horse outfit is becoming a back number.

Has anyone seen Glen House's 34 horse outfit?

Are you advertising your Xmas goods?

The Union Church Circle will hold their annual Xmas sale on Dec. 2nd.

The young people are having some excellent skating on Mr. Bolinger's slough east of town.

The wonderful weather continues and it looks as though we may as well arrange for Xmas baseball.

The Union Church Circle will meet Thursday afternoon, Nov. 16th, at the home of Mrs. A. W. Bowles.

Russel Mathews has been quite ill and will likely remain in Calgary this winter for special care and treatment.

The Women's Auxiliary of St. Andrew's church will meet at the home of Mrs Cuthbert on Thursday at 3 p.m.

A Christmas box that will be useful every week in the year can be had by sending $2 to the Call and the address of your friend.

Dr. Bowles and Dr. Wright, dentist, are now occupying offices in the Post Office Block, where they have very neat and commodous quarters.

On December 1st the W. A. of St. Andrew's church will hold a sale of work and a tea at the G. W. V. A. Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. G. T. Jones, who has been ailing for sometime past, was successfully operated on in Calgary Monday, and her many friends will be pleased to learn is improving nicely.

Stobart lake is now in great shape for skating, and some talk of building an ice boat is heard. If the present weather holds this lake could hardly be beat for ice boating.

Glen House has left with a party to hunt big game in the Rocky Mountains west of Olds. Slim will depart with his 34-horse team so soon as Glen reports a full load ready.

No, it does not look very good for the dads to have a covered curling rink and the kiddies none at all. Let's be generous and do something for the little tots—they know how to enjoy themselves best.

The ladies of the Women's Missionary Society are holding a Thank Offering meeting on Tuesday evening, 21 November, at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Donald Hutcheson. Mrs. A. ary Society are holding a thank off- Rennie will address the meeting and a musical program is also being arranged. Lunch will be served. All interested are cordially invited.

There is only one way to advertise and that is to hammer your name location and your business so persistently so thoroughly into people heads that if they walk in their sleep they will constantly turn their steps towards your store. The newspaper is your friends in spite of criticism. It helps to build up the community that supports you. When the day comes that newspapers are dead the people are on the edge of the grave with no body to write an epitaph.

OUELLETTE VILLE NEWS ITEMS

Mrs. Rogers, of the Medow Grass school, is working overtime training some local talent to take part in an entertainment coming off early in December. We may look forward to something out of the ordinary.

• • •

An old French resident left us very suddenly last week, taking his whole family in his automobile to Chancellor en route for parts unknown, leaving a number of sorrowing creditors to mourn the loss of the ever-come-handy.

• • •

Mrs. Halters is giving the boys quite a surprise by announcing another engagement. Good luck.

• • •

T. W. Snowden went up to Calgary again Monday—all alone. What's the attraction?

COSTUMES WORN AT MASQUERADE

(Contributed)

The second annual Armistice Ball of the G.W.V.A. was held in the Gleichen Opera House on Monday, about 200 people taking this opportunity to dance the light fantastic to the strains Mrs. G. Onstad's orchestra, which excelled itself. Mrs. Onstad augumenting the orchestra by one piece at her own expense. This dance was one the largest dances held in Gleichen for some years, and the officers of the G. W.V.A. wish to thank the people of the district for their liberal patronage.

The costumes were excellent and the sight of the different colors floating about the floor was absolutely dazzling. The prize-winners were published in our last issue. Mr. W. Staack kindly donated the gentleman's first prize.

Following is a partial list of the costumes worn by the masqueraders:

Douglas James, policeman.
Alex. Bates, Highlander.
J. Walls, Perri.
Miss D. Price, Perricitt.
Miss R. Lewis, ballet dancer.
Miss L. Sullivan, Oriental girl.
Basil Payne, coon.
Mrs. Bottrell, funny picture.
S. Samson, hobo.
Mrs. P. Brick, Span'sh dancer.
Mrs. F. L. Mallory, Period lady.
Geo. W. Evans, southern gentleman.
Mrs. J. Egleson, sunflower.
Mrs. H. Bates, Perricitt.
Mrs. Carney, America.
Harry Allen, clown.
Miss Heald, Perricitt.
Bob. Atcheson, Perricit.
R. Deharnois, Perricit.
Mr. Carney, Jack Tar.
Mrs. Taylor, night.
Mrs. W. P. Evans, folly.
Miss M. Walsh, Perricit.
Arthur Jones, clown.
Miss G. Davis, Red Cross nurse.
Mr. Allen, Chinaman.
Jas. Young, Chinaman.
Mrs. Brereton, Italian lady.
Mrs. Brown, old fashioned lady.
Miss A. Brereton, Perricitt.
Miss N. Brown, Perricit
Miss Hawthorn, Hallowe'en.
Mrs. Michael, Perricitt.
Miss Cretin, sundown.
Miss N. Cretin, dancing girl.
E. Nobert, Perricitt.
P. Giguere, Perricitt.
Miss W. Frampton, Hallowe'en.
Mrs. B. Payne, old fashioned girl.
Miss Johnson, maid of hearts.
Miss Page, maid of hearts.
Miss Symons, night.
Skin Bowen, Perricitt.
Ed. Menard, barber.
Miss Hogy, Perricitt.
Mrs. Guzzwell and Colonel Stevenson kindly acted as judges and carried out their duties to the satisfaction of all.

THE COMMUNITY THEATRE AT NARAMATA

A Young Orchard in the Okanagan Valley near Naramata

THE British people are theatre-loving folk, and have to their credit traditions of the theatre that are greater, and of more world wide importance than any other country. Therein, no doubt, lies the reason why Canadians today take so much interest in theatricals, and particularly those of the amateur variety. Being a small population living alongside a great one, it is but natural that Canada's professional stage should be entirely dominated by that of the United States, but it is greatly to Canada's credit that there has come into being an important theatrical movement in this country which is distinct from that of the regular professional stage. Under existing conditions it is only thus that there can be developed a Canadian stage with a literature of its own. Montreal has its group of Community Players, Toronto has its Hart House Theatre, and Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria, as well as many other Canadian cities, have their theatrical organizations, all of which are doing an excellent work, but none of them are more worthy of note than the little theatre which has been established in the fruit-growing village of Naramata in the Okanagan Valley.

It was built by Carroll Aikins on his small fruit ranch. For years he and Mrs. Aikins had been interested in the theatre. One of his own plays was produced three years ago in Birmingham, and it was because there was no native theatre where Canadian plays could be tried out that the little theatre of Naramata came to be built.

The neighbourhood of Naramata had actors enough. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Aikins were of the sort that could make actors out of anybody who had a love for that sort of thing—but the theatre was another matter. It had to be built, but before that it had to be designed and, not knowing so much about what regular theatres had in them, as about what he thought they should have, Mr. Aikins was able to evolve a community theatre that in completeness of equipment and simplicity of arrangement does not suffer in comparison with any theatre of the kind on the continent, but which presents many novel and interesting features. The theatre is built in the spacious upstairs of the fruit ranch packing house. The stage is on the floor level, and the benches rise gradually on shallow steps, but it is in its stage that the theatre is most remarkable. The back wall is a huge plastered dome with a specially prepared surface on which a splendid array of variously colored lights can create any effect desired. There is no space to describe the scenic effects, all of which were designed and built by Mr. Aikins and his assistants. It is enough to say they were simplicity itself and amazingly successful.

The actors are the fruit pickers of the neighbourhood, reinforced by a number of enthusiasts from various parts of Canada who have gone to Naramata to study stage-craft. It is Mr. Aikins' hope that this number will grow, and that his splendid little theatre will have an opportunity of giving a first production to new Canadian plays by Canadian authors. The theatre has already become the most important place in the country side, and will continue to make life more worth the living in beautiful Naramata